

ACVFA

IN

JAMAICA

QUARTERLY MEETING - MARCH 6-10, 1983

PEGASUS HOTEL - KINGSTON, JAMAICA

MEETING OBJECTIVES:

- To enable ACVFA members to gain understanding of AID development activities and visit AID field projects where work is being done with and through PVO's;
- To explore the feasibility of PVO/Corporate collaboration in the Caribbean region;
- To facilitate consultation among Caribbean government officials, PVOs and business representatives regarding mutual interests in the Caribbean Basin Initiative;
- To gather advice from PVOs in the field on the issues associated with AID support to indigenous groups and organizations.

May 1983

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID

Mr. E. Morgan Williams
Chairman, ACVFA
President, The Cooperative
League of the U.S.A.
1828 L Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 872-0550 (o)
(703) 250-5772 (h)

Willie Campbell
President, Overseas Education
Fund of the League of Women
Voters
2101 L Street, NW - Suite 916
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 466-3430 (o)
(213) 621-2716 (o)

Dr. Robert J. Marshall
Vice Chairman, ACVFA
Lutheran Theological Seminary
4201 North Main Street
Columbia, SC 29203
(803) 786-5150 x 230 (o)
(803) 786-9378 (h)

Mrs. Anna Chennault
President
TAC International
Investment Building
1511 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 347-0517 (o)

Mr. George Abbott
Ithaca Textiles Incorporated
650 5th Avenue
New York, NY 10019
(212) 489-4801 (o)

Mr. John Clark
Vice President, Communications
American Gas Association
1515 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 841-8620 (o)

Mr. Markham Ball
Wald, Harkrader & Ross
1300 Nineteenth St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 828-1200 (o)

Mr. Ted Connolly
Connolly Development, Inc.
P.O. Box 1558
Oakland, CA 94604
(415) 444-8858 (o)

Mr. Robert Beasley
Vice President
International Trade
Farmland Industries, Inc.
Kansas City, MO 64116
(816) 459-6351 (o)

Dr. Walter Phillip Falcon
Food Research Institute
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305
(415) 497-3652 (o)

Mr. Enso V. Bighinatti
Assistant to the President
American Red Cross
17th & D Streets, NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 737-8300 (o)

Dr. LaVern A. Freeh
Director of International
Development, and President,
International Development
Corporation, Land O'Lakes, Inc.
4001 Lexington Avenue, North
Arden Hills, MN 55112
(612) 481-2506 (o)

Mrs. Alice Green Burnette
Director of Development
Howard University
2900 Van Ness Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
(202) 686-6606 (o)

Dr. Marie Davis Gadsden
4617 Blagden Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20011
(202) 722-1055 (h)

(over)

Mr. David Guyer
President
Save the Children Federation
54 Wilton Road
Westport, Connecticut 06880
(203) 226-7271 (o)

Dr. Phillip Johnston
Executive Director
CARE
660 First Avenue
New York, NY 10016
(212) 686-3110 (o)

Mr. James A. Joseph
Chief Executive Officer
Council on Foundations
1828 I Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 466-6512 (o)

Mrs. Mary Barden Keegan
822 Old Lake Road
Houston, TX 77057
(713) 465-4400 (o)

Ms. Mary M. McDonald
Cook County Board of
Commissioners
118 N. Clark - Room 567
Chicago, Illinois 60602
(312) 443-4393 (o)

Mr. James O. Morgan
President
World Neighbors, Inc.
5116 N. Portland Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73112
(405) 946-3333 (o)

Mr. Roy Pfautch
Civic Services, Inc.
1 Mercantile Center
Suite 2612
St. Louis, MO 63101
(314) 436-4185 (o)
(202) 638-7041 (o)
(202) 543-4287 (h)

Mr. John W. Sewell
President
Overseas Development Council
1717 Massachusetts, Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 234-8701 (o)

Mr. Kenneth M. Smith
International Management
& Development Group Ltd.
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 304
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 638-5368 (o)
(302) 656-6402 (h)

Mr. Martin Sorkin
Watergate West
2700 Virginia Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 333-0377 (h)

Mr. Steven F. Stockmeyer
Senior Vice President
Government Relations
National Association of
Broadcasters
1771 N Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 293-2152 (o)

Mrs. Julia Vadala Taft
PO Box 227
Lorton, Virginia 22079
(703) 339-6204 (h)
(202) 625-3545 (o)

Dr. Carl E. Taylor
Chairman
Department of International
Health, School of Hygiene
& Public Health
The Johns Hopkins University
615 North Wolfe Street
Baltimore, MD 21205
(301) 955-3934 (o)

Ms. Michaela Walsh
President
Women's World Banking
PO Box 1691
Grand Central Station
New York, NY 10017
(212) 759-9660 (o)
(212) 679-0942 (h)

Committee Staff
Dr. Toye Brown Byrd, Ex. Director
Lillian Halter, Adm. Assistant
Ex. Assistant to
the Director
Advisory Committee on Voluntary
Foreign Aid, Room 227, SA-8
Washington, D.C. 20523
(703) 235-2708

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID

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QUARTERLY MEETING - MARCH 6-10, 1983

PEGASUS HOTEL - KINGSTON, JAMAICA

Sunday, March 6, 1983

2:00 Registration and Logistics Information

7:00 Welcome Reception

Appearance of Neville Lewis, Minister of Social Security
The Government of Jamaica

Opening Remarks:

E. Morgan Williams, Chairman ACVFA
Julia Chang Bloch, AA/FVA
Lewis Reade, Mission Director AID/JA
Otto Reich, AA/LAC

Monday, March 7, 1983

THEME: "AID'S DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN THE CARIBBEAN; PAST, PRESENT AND
FUTURE"

8:30 Plenary Session
E. Morgan Williams, Presiding
Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid

Objectives of the ACVFA Meeting in Jamaica and
Introduction of ACVFA Members - Mr. Williams

Introduction of AID Representatives - Julia Chang Bloch,
AID/AA, Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance

Greetings: Hon. Errol Anderson The Minister of Youth and
Community Development,
Jamaica

Lewis Reade AID Mission Director, Jamaica

9:00 Speaker: Otto Reich Assistant Administrator, AID
Latin America and the
Caribbean

Q & A: ACVFA Members

10:30 "The Caribbean Basin Initiative: A Congressional Perspective"

Speaker: J. Michael Farrell Private Sector Coordinator,
Caribbean Basin Initiative,
Department of State

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11:00 "PVO Activities in the Caribbean: An Overview"

Moderator: E. Morgan Williams ACVFA Chairman

Speakers: Dr. Pierre Armand President, Haitian Association of Voluntary Agencies, Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Ramiro Irabien President, Federation of Honduran Private Development Organizations (FOPRIDEH)

Elise Sayles Director, Council of Voluntary Social Services, Kingston, Jamaica

Enrique Fernandez President, Solidarios Dominican Republic

Karl McDonnough Director, VOUCH, Kingston, Jamaica

Brief statements from ACVFA members

Discussion

12:30 Break

1:30 Project Site Visits/Mini Business Development Meetings
(Scheduled for Monday, Tuesday: 1:30 - 5:30 p.m.)

Project Site Visits:
(Partial Listing)

Operation Friendship
Mona Rehabilitation Center/
Cheshire Village
National Development Foundation
Bustamante Hospital
Highgate
CRS Agricultural Project
Christian Action for
Development in the Caribbean
(CADEC)
Yalabs Agricultural Project
Project Hope
Clifton Vocational Training
Project

Business Presentations:

PADF/Hobart Brothers
Control Data - Jamaica
Jamaica National Investment
Promotion, Ltd.
A.B. Stone
Kingston Free Zone/The Port
Authority of Jamaica
Jamaica Small Business
Association
Witherspoon International
Inc.
Private Sector Organization
of Jamaica
Port of Oakland Training
Project
Overseas Private Investment
Corp.
Jamaica-America Medical
Assistance Committee
National Association of Black
Consulting Engineers

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6:30 ACVFA Subcommittee Sessions
 * PVO Policy, E. Morgan Williams, Chairman
 * Food for Peace, Julia C. Bloch, Convenor
 * Development Education, John Sewell, Convenor
 * PVO/Corporate Relations Kenneth M. Smith, Chairman

Tuesday, March 8, 1983

THEME: "CARIBBEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT"

8:30 AID/PVO Cooperation in Caribbean Development
 Moderator: Otto Reich Assistant Administrator,
 Latin American Bureau
 Panel: Harlan Hobgood Mission Director/Haiti
 Fred Schieck DAA/PPC
 Ted Morse Deputy Mission
 Director/Barbados

Discussion

9:45 The Peace Corps and Caribbean Development

Discussion

Moderator: Tom McKay Director, Private Voluntary
 Cooperation, FVA/AID
 Panel: Louis del Rio Director, InterAmerican
 Region, Peace Corps
 Bill Gshwend Peace Corps Resource Person
 Dagnija Kreslins Acting Director Office of
 Program Development, Peace
 Corps
 Barry Wells Acting Director, Peace
 Corps/Jamaica

10:45 Break

11:00 Women in Development and the Caribbean

Speaker: Sarah Tinsley Director, AID Office on Women
 in Development

11:30 ACVFA Presentation of Recognition Award to Mrs. Marie
 Elizabeth Seaga

Introductions: Julia C. Bloch AID/AA, Food for Peace and
 Voluntary Assistance

Presentation of Award:
 David Guyer President, Save the Children
 Foundation, ACVFA Member

12:30 Break

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1:30 Project Site Visits/Mini Business Development Meetings
(Scheduled 1:30 - 5:30 p.m.)

6:30 Special Session - Women in Development
Moderator: Michaela Walsh President, Women's World
Ranking, New York: ACVFA
Member
Presentations: Millie Leet Trickle Up Program
Vivien Derryck National Council of Negro
Women
Sarah Tinsley AID/WID
Elise Smith Overseas Educational Fund
(OEF)

Wednesday, March 9, 1983

THEME: "PVO/CORPORATE COLLABORATION IN THE CARIBBEAN"

8:30 Plenary Session

E. Morgan Williams, Presiding

Speakers: Nancy Truitt

U.S. Business Committee on
Jamaica "Overview of American
Business Interests in the
Caribbean"

Eugene Aggerton Control Data- Jamaica

Report from ACVFA PVO/Corporate Relations Subcommittee
Kenneth M. Smith, Chairman and Discussion Leader

Report on PVO/Corporate Survey, Newman & Hermanson Company
Robert Rourke and Wilhelmina Taylor

Q & A: ACVFA Members,

9:30 PVO Corporate Collaboration - Cases - Kenneth Smith, Presiding
Speakers:

Andrew Oerke, President
Partnership for Productivity
The Caribbean Business Study

William Reese and Stephen Halsey
The Partners of the Americas/American Express Foundation
Training Program

Ted Priftis, Cooperative Housing Foundation

12:00 SPECIAL LUNCHEON

Opening Remarks:

E. Morgan Williams

Chairman, ACVFA

Introduction of Speaker:

Arthur Quinn

President, Caribbeana Council

Speaker:

Ronald Irvine

Minister Without Portfolio,
Government of Jamaica

"Implications of the Caribbean Basin Initiative for Development
in the Caribbean"

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2:00 "What the Caribbean Needs and How U.S. Private and Public Resources Can Best Be Utilized"

Moderator: Arthur Brown	Deputy Secretary General, United Nations Development Program
Panel: William S. Moody	Director of International Programs, The Rockefeller Brothers Fund and Chairman, Committee for International Grant Makers
Milton Page	President, Witherspoon International Corp.
Lewis Peters	Executive Director, Chamber of Commerce & Industry, St. Maarten
Raymond Robinson	Manager, International Trade Affairs, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce; Adviser, Caribbean Council
Dr. Pierre Arwand	President, Haitian Association of Voluntary Agencies, Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Corine McLarty	Managing Director, Jamaica National Investment Promotions, Inc.
Ramiro Irabien	President, FOPRIDEH, Honduras
Manuel Fernando Cuellar	Secretary, Board Member, Belize National Development Foundation
Enrique Fernandez	President, Solidarios, Dominican Republic
Franklin McDonald	Director, Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Relief, Kingston, Jamaica
Robert Cuthbert	Secretary General, UNITAS, Kingston, Jamaica

Q & A: ACVFA Members

7:00 Reception hosted by Jamaica-America Society

Thursday, March 10, 1983

THEME: "SUPPORT TO INDIGENOUS PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS"

8:30 Plenary Session
E.Morgan Williams, Presiding
Chairman, ACVFA PVO/AID Policy Subcommittee

VIII

Presentation of FVA Discussion:
Julia Chang Bloch

AID, Assistant Administrator,
Food for Peace and Voluntary
Assistance Bureau, AID

9:00 How USAIDs Work with Indigenous PVOs

Moderator: Tom McKay

Director, Private Voluntary
Cooperation Office/FVA
AID Mission Director, Haiti
AID Mission Director,
Dominican Republic

Speakers: Harlan Hobgood
Phillip Schwab

O & A: ACVFA Members

9:30 COMMENTS FROM THE PVO COMMUNITY

Coordinated by PAID and the American Council of Voluntary
Agencies for Foreign Services, Inc.

Bernie Confer

Church World Services
Solidarios, Dominican
Republic

Enrique Fernandez

Edward Marasciulo

Pan American Development
Foundation

Dr. Egbert DeVries

Obor Inc., and International
Development Services

Rev. Robert Charlebois

Catholic Relief Services

Peter Davies

Meals for Millions

Starr Huffman

National Association of
Social Workers

11:00 ACVFA BUSINESS MEETING

E. Morgan Williams, Presiding
New Business

Conclusion of ACVFA March, 1983

Panel of AID Officials Available to Respond to Questions and Issues:

Otto Reich, AA/LAC

Tom McKay, FVA/PVC Director

Julia Chang Bloch, AA/FVA

Lewis Reade, AID Mission Director,
Jamaica

Fred Schieck, DAA/PPC

Harlan Hobgood, AID Mission
Director, Haiti

Toye Brown Byrd, ACVFA
Executive Director

Philip Schwab, AID Mission Director
Dominican Republic

Angela Wright, Press/OPA

Theodore Morse, AID Deputy Mission
Director, Barbados

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NOTES ON THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF
THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID
KINGSTON, JAMAICA
MARCH 7-10, 1983

MONDAY, 7TH MARCH

THEME: "A.I.D.'s Development Efforts in the Caribbean; Past, Present and Future"

Plenary Session

Morgan Williams, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA), opened the meeting, which he called historic because it is the first meeting the ACVFA has held outside of the U.S. since its inception in 1946. The purpose of holding the meeting in Jamaica was to:

- a) develop an historic perspective of Caribbean development;
- b) explore development possibilities in the Caribbean area; and
- c) facilitate discussions between U.S. and Caribbean private voluntary organizations (PVOs), government representatives, and private enterprise.

Mr. Williams also expressed the hope that by the end of the Conference new ACVFA members would understand more fully the work of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) and U.S. PVOs. He then introduced the 23 members present of the 28 member Committee.

Julia Chang Bloch, Assistant Administrator of Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, introduced the A.I.D. staff.

The Minister of Youth and Development for the Government of Jamaica, the Honorable Errol Anderson, welcomed participants to Kingston on behalf of the government, and outlined the history of the PVOs' activities in Jamaica, as well as their present needs -- namely for administrative, child care, and child psychology training for staff.

TOPIC: "Overview of A.I.D. In Jamaica"

Lewis Reade, A.I.D. Mission Director in Jamaica, explained that over the past 26 years, A.I.D. has provided \$400 million in aid to Jamaica, and this year between \$110-120 million will be provided; \$50 million in direct balance-of-payment support. A.I.D. concentrates on 3 economic sectors:

-1-

- 1) for-profit private sector
- 2) public sector
- 3) non-profit private sector

A.I.D. supports the IMF agreement and the World Bank structural adjustment. The mission works with the Peace Corps, the National Development Foundation (NDF), the Small Business Association of Jamaica (SBA), the Jamaica National Investment Promotion (JNIP), Jamaica National Investment Corporation (JNIC) and the Kingston Free Zone, among others. It will be working with LOF, commercial banks, trade associations, and special interests in tourism. Particular attention is being paid to the agricultural sector, and infrastructural problems of power and water. The mission is also concentrating on skills training, voluntary sector development, and health.

Following Otto Reich's presentation "Overview of A.I.D. in the Caribbean", a question and answer period ensued. The following points were made by Lewis Peade, and are included here because they pertain specifically to Jamaica.

A.I.D. is helping the self-employed small businesses by providing credit; NDF records show that A.I.D. has made 60 loans to small businesses, 80% of which were to women. Management and technical assistance can be given to Jamaican organizations through PVOs; the mission worked closely last year with some 30 private voluntary organizations.

Asked what strategies can be used to channel foreign remittances into production, Minister Anderson replied that there are mechanisms to encourage people channeling this revenue into housing, unit trust and investments. Building societies and credit unions play an important part.

In the area of agricultural production, A.I.D. supports research and works through the FAO. In addition, Jamaica has benefited from the results of world-wide research, especially in rice production.

TOPIC: Overview of A.I.D. in the Caribbean

Otto Reich, Assistant Administrator, Latin America and the Caribbean, A.I.D., encouraged PVOs to continue their impressive work with the poor, but stressed the importance of production and income generation, urging the PVO community to become involved with this as well. In describing the overall role of A.I.D., Mr. Reich said that the Agency supports:

- a) development at the macro-economic level
- b) private sector growth, especially job creation
- c) transfer of technology
- d) institution building and training.

Aid given to CBI countries in 1982 came to \$400,000,000. A.I.D. believes in laying the foundation for long-term growth, and recognizes that private voluntary organizations have a role to play in the CBI program. Direct aid is only one part of the CBI, Mr. Reich stressed; trade and investment are two other components. During the question and answer session, the following points were made by Mr. Reich:

A.I.D. has given assistance to lesser developed countries through PVOs in the past, and PVOs can continue to assist LDCs with their infrastructural problems, which are varied and numerous. While A.I.D. has been given the responsibility to implement the CBI, specific country goals have not been set. Each A.I.D. mission has been asked to develop plans specifically focused on the private sector; however, the short term goal is to stabilize the current economic condition. The Agency for International Development also makes suggestions to the CBI governments regarding production policies. Mexico, Columbia and Venezuela are still assisting in the CBI, although at the moment they are trying to stabilize their own economies. The Europeans, Arabs and Japanese have shown an interest in contributing, as have some other Asian countries.

CARICOM prefers US bilateral assistance. When asked how A.I.D. is addressing the cost of commodities prices, Reich explained that countries are very badly hit by the low cost of their exports, and that the U.S. government has purchased bauxite for strategic supplies and adjusted the sugar quota for the Dominican Republic in partial response. A.I.D. does have regional programs, Reich pointed out, particularly under the auspices of the University of the West Indies.

TOPIC: "The CBI, a Congressional Perspective"

Speaker: J. Michael Farrell - Private Sector Co-ordinator, Department of State.

In February 1982, the President gave a speech to the Organization of American States, setting out the CBI, which included provision of \$US 350,000,000 in aid and trade provisions, investment tax credits, and convention tax deduction. The status of the Bill now is that it is getting more sponsors, according to Mr. Farrell. Both Committees of Congress are working on it.

Hearings are to be held on April 13, 1983. The Secretary of State will lead the debate in front of the Senate Finance Committee. There has been a definite promise by Senator Dole to file the Bill as soon as legislative time is available.

Congress is being given a complete update; the majority

of the members seem to be in favor of it. Labor unions however, feel that:

- 1) Jobs will be taken from American workers, and that
- 2) Labor in benefiting countries will be exploited.

However, Caribbean labor leaders have responded that these allegations are not true. Farrell appealed for assistance from PVOs to help get the CBI passed. Morgan Williams noted that while PVOs and the Advisory Committee could not be asked to lobby, they are free to express their concerns. It was suggested from the floor that the proposed regulations of the OMB will curtail some of the activities of PVOs, and that the circular is a disaster to the interest of PVOs. (OMB Circular A-122.)

TOPIC: "PVO Activities in the Caribbean"

Panelists: Dr. Armand, President of Haitian Association of Voluntary Agencies; Ramiro Irabien, President, Federation of Honduras Private Development Organizations; Elise Sayles, Director, Council of Voluntary Social Services; Enrique Fernandez, President, Solidarios, Dominican Republic; Karl McDonnough, Director, VOUCH.

Dr. Armand said that Haiti has over 200 PVOs. The Haitian population still faces 80% illiteracy however. They import 45% of their agricultural goods, and suffer from severe malnutrition. The per capita income is \$200 per year, with 40% chronic unemployment. In an attempt to try and halt the exodus to Florida, a body to co-ordinate the PVOs in Haiti was created- HAVA.

The activities of HAVA vary: from digging wells, to providing meals for children, to building large bridges and a community hospital. A.I.D. assisted HAVA in setting up a permanent Secretariat. Arrangements have been made with Florida's PVO agencies, particularly FAVA, from whom they have received tools, equipment and technical assistance.

HAVA has a seven member Board which meets twice per year. Money is needed to finance HAVA, since PVOs are often unable to contribute.

Mr. Ramiro Irabien, President of the Federation of Honduran Private Development Organizations, said that FOPRIDEH works with the Government on programmes such as health, agriculture, community development, private sector housing, and scholarships. PVOs are involved in the wide spectrum of Honduran life. To avoid duplication of the work of the PVOs, the federation was formed four months ago to co-ordinate efforts; most of the PVOs are small regional institutions, some are religious organizations. Local and foreign PVOs work together through the Federation, and are mainly funded from Europe. At the present there is no Data Bank, but the aim of

the Federation is to be used for funnelling information, rather than funding. It needs to stay independent, and non-partisan.

Mrs. Elsie Sayles, Director of the Council of Voluntary Social Services, Jamaica, said that PVOs have been making a contribution to Jamaica for over 100 years. The churches, especially Baptist, were the first Jamaican PVOs working with children, the disabled, and the handicapped.

The Government provides services usually after the pioneering efforts of voluntary organizations.

The significant change in Jamaican PVOs is that they are now more professional. They are financed mainly through membership fees, Government subsidies, and private donations. Youth organizations form an integral part of private voluntary organizations in Jamaica. There are four main groups -- Boy's Brigade, Girl's Brigade, Boy Scouts, and Girl Scouts, totalling 25,000. Skill training is now included at the Boy's Brigade Headquarters and in Mandeville, and it is hoped this will expand to include the North Coast. Boy Scouts are now working in the garment and craft industry.

Karl McDonnough, Director of the private voluntary VOUCH, explained his organization addresses the needs of children from birth to three years of age mainly in the areas of health, pre-school education, and social work. VOUCH runs specialized mother-and-child institutions divided into sub-clinics. It has pre-and post-natal care for mothers, family planning for parents, a well-baby clinic, and an immunization center. It also offers food supply and pharmacy-parenting advice. The Jamaican Government provides a doctor and pharmacist and two Community Health aides. VOUCH has three day care centers in the poorer sections of Kingston which accept children between four and six years old. There is also a case work service for counseling families, e.g. in child abuse. They also give advice and help on immigration problems and adoptions.

Mr. Enrique Fernandez, President of Solidarios, Dominican Republic, said that his organization provides technical assistance, training and funding for Latin American PVOs. Several Latin American countries are now below the poverty line because of current economic conditions. Social promotion and development programmes must be addressed by the private sector. Fernandez said it seems that the USA is the only country encouraging private sector development, however. Europeans feel that the private sector cannot accomplish social promotion and development. Fernandez feels that the PVOs must continue to exist outside of governments, as they are in the unique position of being able to take creative initiatives.

Mr. Fernandez then suggested that AID assistance should be brought into the forefront and people be informed on what is being done. He was of the opinion that governments were too

involved in the disbursement of CBI funds, and funds should be made available to PVOs directly. Paul Maguire of AID replied to this, saying that by point of law the local currency quoted is to be disbursed with governments' approval. David Cuyler of Save the Children Foundation remarked that it had been discovered that the funds made available under CBI are to be loaned to PVOs and not made as grants, as previously thought.

There was a general consensus at this point of discussion that A.I.D. should use its leverage to assure that disbursement is properly administered, and that the ACVFA should prepare recommendations as to how governments should be approached. The representatives of the Institute for International Development said dialogue is necessary to explain the process of funding through PVOs.

B R E A K

* Please see Attachment II for a brief description of each project visited.

Afternoon Session/Business Development Meeting

Mr. Ken Smith: Chairman

Speaker: Mr. Neville James, President of the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica.

Mr. James said that he was honored that the quarterly ACVFA meeting was held in Jamaica. He hoped it would be to the benefit of all.

Mr. James explained that PSOJ was seven years old, and it was founded in response to the need for the private sector to have a common voice. He said Jamaica was a society of many organizations. The PSOJ was the umbrella for twenty four groups, individuals, and companies. The basic objectives of the PSOJ are to promote and protect the interest of the private sector. This often means lobbying the Government and playing a watchdog role. Mr. James described new projects of the PSOJ in which they are equipping a home for delinquent boys and funding small businesses. Last year PSOJ sent three missions to Washington to lobby for the CBI. There are risks involved in providing venture capital, he said, but these risks should not negate the advantages of investment in Jamaica. Ken Smith asked that the Subcommittee be given an idea of how the PVOs have helped the PSOJ. Neville James said that the most successful PVO of the PSOJ is JAMAC - the Jamaica-America Medical Assistance Committee. Aid that JAMAC receives has been directed to fill specific needs.

Mr. Smith then asked about the barriers to PVO's

assistance. Mr. James replied that most offers come to the public sector and not the private sector.

Speaker: Dr. Gerald West, Vice President of Development Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

Dr. West indicated that OPIC is a potential source of funding for PVO-corporate collaboration projects. OPIC is not bureaucratic but entrepreneurial. It is a US Government Agency chartered by Congress to encourage private US investment in developing countries. Dr. West listed the duties of OPIC as:

- 1) Write political risk insurance
- 2) Provide medium to long term financing to US investors
- 3) Special services, i.e. investment missions, pre-investment feasibility studies.

OPIC has financed 415 projects in Third World Countries in the past four years. Jamaica and the Dominican Republic are the largest beneficiaries. A modest amount of \$1,000,000 was channelled in the Special Projects Program. It generally provides funds for each project, e.g. the Witherspoon International Corporation received \$300,000 for sub-lending to Caribbean countries. Another example is an electronic expert from Haiti, who, after applying for a loan, was instead given a grant of \$20,000 to train quality control workers.

Jamaica received a grant for the Rural Ventures Jamaica Project.

OPIC is willing to look at new projects. Dr. West was asked if the United States territories were eligible, but he stated that by law they are not. In order to qualify, one has to meet a 51% US criteria. OPIC finances 30-50% of the total cost of the project and provides up to 90% of insurance of the US investments.

Speaker: Mr. A. B. Stone, Manager/Executive Director of the Small Business Marketing Agency.

Mr. Stone outlined a number of Jamaica's needs and priorities:

- 1) Agriculture. There is a significant reduction in Jamaica's export such as sugar, citrus, coffee and bananas. There is a significant loss of foreign exchange and loss during the production process.
- 2) Manufacturing. Jamaica does not have many raw materials. Most of the lumber is imported, with five million feet of lumber needed for furniture annually. Counter-trade could help. Foreign private investors could be asked to invest in raw materials.

- 3) Jamaica would like to involve US people in buying these goods.
- 4) Active participation by US and Jamaican banks should be encouraged.
- 5) Manufacturers could buy materials in local currency.

"It is almost impossible to earn foreign exchange under the present conditions," he said.

Since small businesses need assistance to cope with the volume of problems in buying and selling, he suggested that trading companies could be set up to identify new markets. This would result in considerable reduction of risks.

Speaker: Dr. Richard Lowe, Senior Director, Jamaica National Investment Promotion Limited (JNIP).

Dr. Lowe said that JNIP is fully conscious of the role of the PVOs. JNIP has been a major beneficiary of the PVOs. JNIP was formed in 1981 because of the flood of investment proposals sent to Jamaica. They were assisted by the Prime Minister's Committee on Investment and Employment. The JNIP assists in dealing with investors without the bureaucracy of Government departments. It primarily deals with investments which will increase employment. Since the inception of JNIP, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and furniture industries have improved. The most impressive results are in agri-business, e.g. winter vegetables for North American markets.

Speaker: Mr. R. D. Williams of National Development Foundation (NDF).

Mr. Williams said that NDF was launched in 1981 to strengthen the private sector with technical assistance, and to fund entrepreneurs. NDF encourages entrepreneurial initiatives among small businesses. The major criteria for NDF assistance are creativity, character and skill. NDF not only provides money but technical assistance as well. Sixty eight loans were given totalling \$327,000. NDF has been approached by the Small Business Association to fund financial organizations to assist small businesses. Mr. Williams paid tribute to the Pan American Development Foundation for assistance in setting up NDF, which also received \$300,000 from the private sector. NDF could not have gotten the foundation started without the \$500,000 it received from A.I.D. Mr. Williams felt that in every case when a need has been identified in Jamaica a PVO has come forward. PVOs have displayed outstanding examples of selflessness.

Speaker: Mr. George Stephenson, Executive Director, Small Business Association of Jamaica (SBAJ)

Mr. Stephenson said that the Small Business Association is a small non-profit organization formed in 1974 to represent the interests of small business people in Jamaica in the following areas:

- 1) Marketing goods
- 2) Operating a regular Flea Market
- 3) Doing bulk purchasing for merchants
- 4) Sponsoring trade fairs

The SBA provides a forum for expression of the interests of their members to the Government. One of their major achievements is the establishment of the NDF. USAID granted \$35,000 with matching funds, and the SBAJ has set up a Secretariat to improve the organizational capability of the SBAJ. There is a membership of 670, broken down into craft, footwear, metal, garment, woodwork, and services. Only 16% of the members live outside Kingston. They need to increase membership and a membership drive has been proposed. The Jamaican Government has allocated a quota of J\$5 million for members of SBAJ. The problems of SBAJ are:

- 1) Lack of working capital
- 2) Lack of collateral
- 3) Non-availability of loan packaging
- 4) Marketing
- 5) Lack of raw materials
- 6) Lack of factory space for expansion
- 7) Lack of training, e.g. in accounting, packaging, and production
- 8) Lack of information, a central information Centre is needed
- 9) Co-ordinated support among agencies (the PVOs might give assistance)
- 10) Too many small products units islandwide make joint ventures difficult.

B R E A K

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PVO-CORPORATE RELATIONS
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERIES

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1983

Presiding: **Kenneth M. Smith** Chairman,
Subcommittee on PVO-Corporate Relations

1:30 p.m. Opening Remarks: **Kenneth M. Smith**

Presentations:

<u>Speakers</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Neville James	Private Sector Organization of Jamaica
Gerald West	Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)
Corinne McLarty	Jamaica National Investment Promotions, Ltd. (JNIP)
James Tisdale	Production Sharing International, Ltd.
A.B. Stone	Small Business Marketing Agency, Ltd.
Danny Williams	National Development Foundation
George Stevenson	Small Business Association of Jamaica

TUESDAY, MARCH 8TH, 8:30 A.M.

THEME: "Caribbean Regional Development"

Chairman Morgan Williams opened the session with appreciative words for the excellent local press coverage being given the conference.

TOPIC: "AID/PVO Cooperation in Caribbean Development"

Moderator: Otto Reich

Panelists: Ted Morse, Assistant Director, Barbados Mission
Harlan Hobgood, Director, Haiti Mission
Fred Schieck, DAA/PPC

Otto Reich explained that Cuba is excluded under the CBI because criteria for inclusion partly involves respect for trade unions; Nicaragua and Grenada were also excluded because of the trade union clause. Aid to Suriname was suspended in December because of political dissent.

Ted Morse spoke of the relationship between A.I.D. and PVOs in the Caribbean, noting that the regional office in Barbados issues aid to smaller Caribbean islands without setting up bilateral provisions. A.I.D. works with regional organizations in Eastern English-speaking areas such as CUNA, IPPF, and Project Hope.

CBI funds are granted to governments in US dollars. Each government then makes local currency available from these funds, most of it by way of loans but by way of grants to PVOs as well.

Mr. Marasciulo, from PADF, expressed concern that funds spent by PVOs need to be approved by the government; he feels that there is much unease about this type of "intervention".

Concerning Haiti, over 50% of A.I.D. monies are channeled through the private sector, and especially through PVOs.

Harlan Hobgood pointed out that in Haiti, the life expectancy is 35 years, with 40% of the children dying before age 5. There is inadequate health care, and in the rural areas it only exists when brought by volunteers, usually missionaries. A.I.D. is presently assisting the Haitian government with the building of clinics; 40% of A.I.D. funding is going into the health area.

It was mentioned that President Reagan will soon make a report to Congress regarding the immigration problem and the

democratic process in Haiti. There is some evidence that the press is being freed and that preparations have begun for municipal elections.

John Grant, of Save the Children, wanted to know the level of priority being given to decreasing expensive imported equipment and raw materials. Mr. Morse answered that this was of grave concern, especially in the areas of agriculture and energy. A program is being supported at the national and CARICOM level. Mr. Reich added that there was an urgency surrounding this matter; if Latin American and Caribbean countries cannot get more for their exports, shortfalls and illegal immigration will be the result, an outcome the U.S. can ill afford.

Julia Chang Bloch commented that US contributions to developing nations are quite substantial (e.g. 22% of IMF funds). The U.S. Congress encourages other countries to become more involved.

TOPIC: "Peace Corps and Caribbean Development"

Moderator: Tom McKay

Panelists: Louis del Rio, Director, Inter-American Region, Peace Corps
Bill Gshwend, CBI Coordinator, Peace Corps
Dagnija Kreslins, Acting Director, Program Development, Peace Corps
Parry Wells, Acting Director, Peace Corps/Jamaica

Tom McKay began the session by announcing that A.I.D. is setting up projects with the Peace Corps. Louis del Rio, giving an overview of Peace Corps involvement in the Caribbean, said the major thrusts of projects are the elimination of illiteracy, small business management assistance, forestry, income generation for women, low cost housing, and job skill training for the handicapped. There are 270 Peace Corps Volunteers in 17 countries of the region (85 of whom are in Jamaica). Training is underway in agri-business management of tropical fruits, livestock, and shrimps. An agreement has been signed with the US Chamber of Commerce in these areas.

Watershed regulations of 1973 effectively put A.I.D. and the Peace Corps in rural areas. Both organizations now see a commonality of interests and are seeking opportunities for projects, to be finalized by A.I.D.

Dagnija Kreslins pointed out that the goal for 1983 in the Peace Corps is the promotion of self-help programs in 41 countries. The intention is to finance these programs quickly, with a minimum of "red tape." It is necessary to have 10 volunteers in a country for a grant to be given for a Peace Corps project. In order to get A.I.D. funding, a program profile has to be submitted by volunteers in the field.

A question was asked as to how the Peace Corps co-ordinates with other foreign volunteers. It was explained that there is an informal relationship in most areas. In Jamaica there is a monthly meeting of international organizations.

Glen Leet of the "Trickle Up Program" said that the Peace Corps is successful because it is very sensitive to local input. Bill Gshwend feels the success is due partly to the "family-like" relationship the Peace Corps maintains with PVCs.

TOPIC: "Women in Development and the Caribbean"

Speaker: Sarah Tinsley, Director, A.I.D. Office of Women in Development.

Sarah Tinsley pointed out that many of the heads of households in the Third World are women; 60% of agricultural work is done by women, and therefore women must be brought to the forefront of the economic development movement.

In 1974, A.I.D. established the Office of Women in Development; in 1978 a portion of A.I.D. funds were set-aside to develop ways of increasing women's incomes. A new policy paper published through the Women in Development office will be sent to Congress by A.I.D. This report suggests that instead of "setting-aside" projects specifically women-oriented, all larger projects should incorporate women in them. It was suggested, strenuously, from the floor, that this decision should be reconsidered: that instead of merging, the funding of women-only programs should continue, assuring by their existence the availability of funds and the necessity of particular attention and support.

Copies of the WID Policy Paper are available from AID's WID Office, Washington, D.C., 20523.

TOPIC: ACVFA Presentation of Recognition Award to Mrs. Marie Elizabeth Seaga

Introductions: Julia Chang Bloch

Presenter: David Guyer, President, Save the Children Foundation, ACVFA member

The presentation of the first Humanitarian Service Award by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid was made to Mrs. Seaga in recognition of her contributions to the social services, particularly her work with children, including SOS Children's Village, Bustamante Children's Hospital, Child Month Projects and Jamaica House Basic School. Significantly, this award was given on International Women's Day.



GIBBS photo:

PRESENTATION OF AWARD: Mrs Edward Seaga, wife of the Prime Minister, smiles appreciatively as she accepts the first Humanitarian Service Award given by the United States Agency for International Development and the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Assistance from Mr. David Guyer, President of the Save the Children Foundation, at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel yesterday. She was presented with the award in recognition of her outstanding contribution to the welfare of the children of Jamaica.

Mrs. Seaga gets award for service to children

Mrs. Edward Seaga, wife of the Prime Minister, was yesterday, International Women's Day, presented with the first Humanitarian Service Award by the United States Agency for International Development and the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Assistance for her outstanding contribution towards the welfare of children.

She was presented with

the award by Mr. David Guyer, President of the Save the Children Foundation, on the second day of the ACVFA four-day conference being held at the Pegasus Hotel. The presentation was made during the session on "Women in Development".

The citation lauded Mrs. Seaga for her "deep dedication and outstanding personal commitment to the improvement of the

health and well-being of the children of Jamaica." Mr Guyer commended her for her leadership in humanitarian service.

Also commending Mrs. Seaga was Mrs. Julia Chang-Bloch, Administrative Assistant with the USAID, who spoke of Mrs. Seaga "unswerving dedication" to the well-being of the people of Jamaica, especially the children and the youth. She noted Mrs.

Seaga's work with the S.O.S Children's Village, the Bustamante Children's Hospital and the Street Corner Project.

Mrs. Seaga in her reply expressed gratitude to the organisations for the award. She also thanked "all those who have helped me to achieve a measure of success for the country". She said the recognition must be shared with many at home and abroad.

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PVO-CORPORATE RELATIONS
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERIES**

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1983

Presiding: **Kenneth M. Smith** Chairman,
Subcommittee on PVO-Corporate Relations

1:30 p.m. Opening Remarks: **Kenneth M. Smith**

Presentations:

Speakers

Representing

Robert Bravo

Hobart Brothers Corporation/
Pan American Development Foundation
Tools for Training Project

Lucian Rattree

Kingston Free Zone

Eugene Aggerton

Control Data - Jamaica
JOBS Project

Hector Dietrich

Jamaica Cooperative Credit Union League

Milton Page

Witherspoon International Corporation

Gordon White

Port of Oakland
Training Project

John Levermore

National Association of Black Consulting
Engineers (US)

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PVO-CORPORATE RELATIONS**

**MARCH 9, 1983
9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
Pegasus Hotel - Kingston, Jamaica**

PVO/CORPORATE COLLABORATION – CASES

Presiding: Kenneth M. Smith Subcommittee Chairman

Speakers: Andrew Oerke President, Partnership for Productivity Creating a Dynamic
Private Sector in the Caribbean Basin

William Reese Director of Development
Partners of the Americas
and

Manuel Montero Vice President for Strategic Planning and Marketing,
American Express Corporation
American Express Training Program

Lewis Reade AID Mission Director, Jamaica
A Strategy for Economic Development in Jamaica

Ted Priftis Vice President, International Program,
The Cooperative Housing Foundation
The Role of Cooperatives in Development in the Caribbean

Pamela Diehl Caribbean/Central American Action
The Twin Chambers of Commerce Project

**COMMENTS FROM ORGANIZATIONS FOSTERING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE
CARIBBEAN REGION**

Speakers: William S. Moody Director of International Programs,
The Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Chairman, Committee for International Grantmakers

Milton Page President, Witherspoon International Corporation

Lewis Peters Executive Director, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, St.
Maarten

Raymond Robinson Manager, International Trade Affairs
Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce
Advisor, Caribbeana Council

DISCUSSION/QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

CLOSING REMARKS: The Chairman

**Mark your calendar for the next meeting of the Subcommittee on PVO-Corporate Relations
Date: June 17, 1983
Location: Washington, DC (site to be announced)**

Participants visited PVO sites in the Afternoon or Mini-Business Development Sessions. (PVO Sites listed in Attachment I.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH 1983, 8:30 A.M.

THEME: "PVO/Corporate Collaboration in the Caribbean"

Morgan Williams opened with the statement that PVOs are interested in having closer ties with the business community throughout the world.

TOPIC: "Overview of American Business Interests in the Caribbean"

Speakers: Nancy Truitt, US Business Committee on Jamaica
Eugene Aggerton, Control Data

According to Mrs. Truitt, Prime Minister Seaga has given the Jamaican people hope and re-established confidence by a series of successes despite an international recession. She pointed out that there are still a multitude of problems to be faced, however. The population of Jamaica is 2.2 million persons and the problem of import substitution must be faced. Local manufacturers have little experience in marketing; there is a shortage of international exchange, a lack of technical and managerial skill (due to 50% migration of Jamaicans with this expertise), and the funds needed for joint ventures are difficult to obtain due to high interest rates.

At the same time, tourism is on the rise; there is a tremendous potential in the agri-industrial area and in the garment industry, and 122 projects are on-stream with a total investment of over \$100 million.

The U.S. Business Committee on Jamaica has sub-committees on Finance, Mining and Energy, and U.S. members are volunteering their time to analyze industries in Jamaica. The Committee is also trying to find funds to install a cable car to make the Blue Mountains accessible. Mrs. Truitt stressed that emphasis should be placed on the upgrading of skills.

Eugene Aggerton outlined the strategy being employed by Control Data to create jobs in poverty-stricken areas. (See Attachment III for his presentation).

Kenneth Smith, Chairman of the ACVFA PVO/Corporate Relations Committee, outlined areas in which the private sector could work cooperatively with PVOs.

Wilhelmina Taylor, of Newman and Hermanson, presented a summary of the relations between corporations and PVOs. Motives in collaboration should be information and communication as they relate to development possibilities. Bob Rourke, of Newman and Hermanson, added that PVOs should do "groundwork," identifying their objectives, resources and the mutual benefits to be gained. They should make clear presentations of these to corporations in terms of costs and benefits, while focusing on corporate interests. N&H has developed an audio-visual, 20 minute cassette on PVO/Corporate Relations which will be available for public use by Summer, 1983.

TOPIC: "PVO/Corporate Collaboration - Cases"

Moderator: Ken Smith

Speakers: Andrew Oerke, President, Partnership for Productivity
William Reese, Partners of the Americas
Stephen Halsey, President, American Express Foundation
Ted Priftis, Cooperative Housing Foundation

Andrew Oerke, PFP, spoke of the findings of their nine-country study in the Caribbean region -- a study which formulates a practical strategy to enable the private sector to play a more dynamic role in economic, business and social development. Priorities should be business creation, productivity, credit, and information. Marketing is also an important priority for private sector development. PFP is setting up a regional agricultural center in Miami, as well as in some other geographically strategic areas, for the dissemination and collection of data. A regional center is also needed to assist in a brokerage role for business people who want to invest in the Caribbean. In order to upgrade skills, there is a plan being created to set up an enterprise to assist in training (see Attachment III for executive summary.)

Stephen Halsey, of the American Express Foundation, articulated American Express' commitment to assisting PVOs and other volunteers. A joint effort with Partners of the Americas was described -- a training in tourism project in the Dominican Republic (see Attachment III for a copy of Mr. Halsey's presentation.) Halsey also commended A.I.D. on the help it is giving to the development of Talent Banks used to train people in critically needed skills. The Eastern Caribbean is being assisted through A.I.D. with a marketing program (three Peace Corps volunteers are being assigned to this project.)

Ted Priftis, Cooperative Housing Foundation, said that although many people cannot afford a standard-size house, building smaller houses may not be the answer. A self-help program would help ease the problem, however. The Dominican Republic provides an excellent example of A.I.D. collaboration with the host government and the private sector in this area.

L U N C H E R E A K

Arthur Quinn, President of the Caribbeana Council, introduced keynote speaker Dr. Ronald Irvine, Minister-without-Portfolio, Head of the Labor Party, Government of Jamaica. Dr. Irvine addressed implications of the CBI for development in the Caribbean. Detailed coverage of Dr. Irvine's speech will appear in the May, 1983 issues of AID's Frontlines and Horizons publications. For copies, write: OPA/AID, Washington, D.C. 20523.

Afternoon Session

TOPIC: "What the Caribbean Needs and How US Private and Public Resources Can be Utilized"

Moderator: Arthur Brown, Deputy Secretary General, United Nations Development Program

Panel:

William S. Moody	Milton Page
Lewis Peters	Raymond Robinson
Dr. Pierre Armand	Corrine McLarty
Famiro Irabien	Manuel Fernando Cuellar
Enrique Fernandez	Franklin McDonald
Robert Cuthbert	

William Moody spoke of a book his organization financed called "Enterprise in the Non-Profit Sector," which is intended to help PVOs to raise funds other than grants. An example would be partnership arrangements. He recommended that philanthropic organizations work together to increase international donations. Moody listed the following as common obstacles to international grants:

- 1) Lack of knowledge of the areas of need
- 2) Lack of co-operation among grant givers
- 3) The domestic economic situation is not conducive to giving
- 4) There are no means of assessing impacts.

A set of guidelines was therefore prepared for international grant making.

Milton Page described Witherspoon International as a non-profit organization dedicated to economic development in the Caribbean. Witherspoon gives loans and technical assistance to small businesses, and is the 5th largest organization in the New York area to deal with the Caribbean. It is partially funded by private US Corporations. Witherspoon has fourteen projects in the Caribbean at present, four of which are operated by women.

Dr. Pierre Armand listed what he feels are the three most important factors for economic development in the Caribbean:

- 1) A favorable political climate reflecting an atmosphere of individual freedom.
- 2) A need to get rid of the colonial stigma by training local people to have control of the future.
- 3) Economic aid through a lot more institutions like the PVOs.

Corrine McLarty looked at developmental requirements relevant to Jamaica. She saw the priorities as being an influx of investment capital, expansion of trade opportunities, aid facilities, and technical skill upgrading. The Jamaican Government has made it clear that the private sector should be a main priority, but it is plagued with a lack of money and qualified personnel. Trade is preferred to aid and it is hoped that CBI will create appropriate opportunities.

Lewis Peters spoke about the necessity for PVOs in light of the "Brain Drain" suffered in the Caribbean. He spoke of the initiatives taken by the Caribbean Chambers of Commerce in aligning with US Chambers of Commerce. This has allowed greater participation with the USA in an exchange of ideas and new partnerships in the private sector.

Franklin McDonald, Disaster Preparedness, spoke of the physical problems of the Caribbean caused by hurricanes, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. Disaster retards growth and destroys assets and efforts to effect quality of life. There are the future complications of rapid population development and urbanization in high risk areas. PVOs could help in responding to and preparing for these catastrophies, but at present there is much duplication of effort.

Enrique Fernandez spoke of the need for training and its effect on the pride of the people. He said governments and the Private Sector should realize that the people are recipients and totalitarianism is not what is needed, despite the problems.

Ray Robinson emphasized the role of the US Department of Commerce in Caribbean development. He said he was happy to see what PVOs are doing in the region.

Reverend Cuthbert, Secretary General of UNITAS, spoke of the Caribbean Conference of Churches and about how CADEC is breaking new ground for Caribbean unity. He spoke of the need for a changed perception of the Church and of the Civil Service. He said that a people-based strategy was needed for development. In Jamaica, there is a program for every social need, but unfortunately some programs had outlived their usefulness.

Discussions Followed

THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1983, 8:30 A.M.

THEME: "Support to Local Private Voluntary Organizations"

Chairman Morgan Williams introduced Julia Chang Floch, Assistant Administrator for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance. Mrs. Bloch explained that A.I.D. is in the process of devising a policy regarding local PVOs, and seeks the support of all PVOs in devising it. A.I.D. has given priority to the private sector; also, in giving aid, the country's economic and political position must be taken into consideration, as must A.I.D.'s regulations and procedures. She then introduced Fred Schieck, DAA/PPC, who sat in on this policy discussion.

TOPIC: "How USAID Works with PVOs"

Moderator Tom McKay said he hoped the meeting would set up a framework for AID's policy development regarding support to local PVOs.

Harlan Hobgood, Mission Director in Haiti, questioned the extent to which AID saw the role of indigenous PVOs. Referring to Haiti, he disclosed that, in collaboration with CARE, there is a reforestation programme, a nutrition center, and health centers being run with Belgian nurses. Increased resources are needed in Haiti, and they plan to do a feasibility study about setting up a profit-oriented intensive labor organization. Another issue to be dealt with is the creation of jobs for low-skilled workers. Listeners were cautioned that PVOs have to be sensitive to the political situation and maintain neutrality.

Philip Schwab, Mission Director for the Dominican Republic, reported that the Dominican Republic Mission deals with 10 local PVOs directly and 2 indirectly. The hurricane disaster of 1979 was a key turning point. Santo Domingo creates an impression of wealth but the hurricane was extremely destructive and costly. Disaster relief efforts demonstrated the capacity of local PVOs and US PVOs, and built the reputation and respect which they now enjoy in the Dominican Republic. In terms of collaboration, the Dominican Republic Mission has persuaded local PVOs that graduation from US PVO sponsorship should be a task-oriented function. US PVOs have a continuing role as new tasks are identified in different subjects or geographic areas.

John Sewell, ACVFA member and President of the Overseas Development Council, commented that while a local PVO policy is needed, it should not emphasize competition between US and local PVOs. There is no shortage of money, given the large ESF and military assistance components of the A.I.D. budget. Political decision could free up more of these resources.

Mr. McDonnough, VOUCH Director, expressed concern over A.I.D.'s apparent interest in instant economic results, rather than in long term results and human factors.

Mr. Foggood responded by saying that A.I.D. wants to see fast results because it is wary about helping PVOs which are going to have drawn-out dependencies. Ken Smith added that A.I.D. also has to answer questions before Congress and show results. Mr. Fernandez of Solidarios said the issues raised were interesting and that A.I.D. could count on PVOs as a resource. He said the relationship between US PVOs and local PVOs should be redefined, with more of a sense of partnership. Ways to carry out joint ventures between US and local PVOs should also be examined.

Ms. Hoffman of the Association of Social Workers said local PVOs see the need for three things in an A.I.D. policy:

- 1) Clean communication
- 2) Speedier response to proposals, and
- 3) The depolitisation of the grant process.

Mr. Marasciulo said that PADF has put together a network of development foundations with integrated management, designed to represent and assist the private sector. He expressed concern that A.I.D. appears to evidence a declining interest in the region. He stated that the bureaucratic process was too long.

Bernie Confer, Church World Service, recognizes that A.I.D. does finance local PVOs now, but it should do so only for seasoned, well managed organizations. Occasionally USAID has overloaded and corrupted certain local agencies. A.I.D. should look to the future of the agency as well as to the project outputs. He also recommended that A.I.D. refrain from funding church organizations directly, instead the relief and development services arms of the churches, as a buffer.

Peter Davies, Meals for Millions, repeated the statement that local PVO policy is complex; it would be a mistake for A.I.D. to proceed in such a way as to provoke further division or sense of competition between US and local PVOs.

John Costello of Helen Keller International said the A.I.D. local PVO policy should be carefully thought out. It should reflect:

- 1) The historical uniqueness of PVOs
- 2) The dependence factor
- 3) The competition between PVOs and the public and private sector

- 4) Implications of the PVO to PVO relationship
- 5) The danger of high expectations from a policy statement, and
- 6) A clarification of eligibility criteria.

Manuel Cuellar, MDF Belize, addressed first Wednesday's question of "What the Caribbean Needs." He felt that the discussion had already been insightful and sound, and added only that "Belize needs more of everything brought up." On the local policy paper, Cuellar thought Belize, like the rest of the Caribbean, needed guidelines on how to best utilize funds. He said volunteers should be sincere in their services and work for quality before quantity, and productivity before production.

Father Charlebois, Catholic Relief Services, asked "why two policy statements?" He felt that this indicated a double standard on A.I.D.'s part.

Julia Bloch responded to this charge by explaining that there were differences between US and local PVOs that had to be taken into consideration and addressed --different procedures, regulations, and, in some cases, different needs.

Chairman Williams said that A.I.D. has assured the Committee that this is only one small step --only the beginning. He thanked the delegates for their contributions.

See pages 24-31 of this Report for a more detailed recording of the Plenary Session on AID Support to Local PVOs.

The FVA Draft Discussion Paper follows the record memo on pages 32-38.

END OF SESSION

March 22, 1983

FROM: Thomas C.  Luche, FVA/PVC

SUBJECT: Notes from the ACVFA Session on Support to
Indigenous Private and Voluntary Organizations

Thursday, March 10, 1983.

- 08:30 - Distribution of Discussion Papers.
- J C Bloch's introductory remarks. (Julia drew on Barry Sidman's first draft as well as Jim Pine's paper in her remarks amplifying the Discussion Paper.)
 - Tom McKay, Director/FVA/PVC, Harlan Hobgood, Director USAID/Haiti, and Phil Schwab Director/USAID/DR, are at the head table to discuss how USAIDs work with IPVO's - Tom McKay moderating.
 - Harlan Hobgood's remarks - reflect his reactions to the discussion paper and other issues arising from his experience.
 - (a) The issue of indigenization, what should be our (AID & USPVO) roles with respect to forming local bodies, e.g., How should we indigenize the Haiti Agro-forestry project, a joint CARE/PADF/Operation Double-harvest project which is working very well, over 2.0 million trees out planted to date.
 - (b) The issue of absorptive capacity, and mobilizing external and internal resources. E.g., The Haitian-Arab Community Development Center, Citè Simone project, has received over \$500,000 from AID plus food aid. How long can they keep on doing what they're doing - now serving 450,000 people per year with health and various social services? The slum keeps growing at a rate faster than services can be expanded. How can Citè Simone keep going for the long haul? We had to secure a source of income. Witherspoon International was consulted to assist in developing a labor intensive production corporation to provide

PLENARY SESSION ON AID SUPPORT TO LOCAL PVOs

- A. Draft Discussion Paper Prepared by FVA Bureau
- B. Notes from the ACVFA Session on the Discussion Draft and the Policy Issue

income and jobs, utilizing the abundant labor surplus of the slum. This provides a potential for self-reliant and self-sufficient continuation of services.

- (c) The issue of appropriate scale. The Haitian Development Foundation has existed since 1978. It now creates jobs at a cost of \$650-750 per job. This compares to \$3,000 per job in the computer assembly industry in Port-au-Prince. We've determined a need to move to a \$2.0m - 3.0m loan portfolio to reduce unit administrative costs and are negotiating a loan for this purpose. Some PVO activities require a reduction in scale to be self-sufficient.
- (d) The issue of political realities - an IPVO can be conceived of as a center of opposition to an authoritarian regime, another IPVO may be a center for promoting regime support. These factors need to be taken into account.

- Philip Schwab remarks - The Hurricane disaster of 1979 was a key turning point. Santo Domingo creates an impression of wealth but the hurricane was extremely destructive and costly. Disaster relief efforts demonstrated the capacity of IPVO's and USPVO's and built the reputation and respect which they now enjoy in the Dominican Republic.

- (a) Indigenization - USAID/DR deals with 14 IPVO's. Ten are dealt with directly, and two of these are graduates of USPVO sponsorship. Four are dealt with indirectly through AID relationships with USPVOs. USAID support is in five sectors, two of which are in income generation. The others include Agriculture and Rural Development, Human Resources and Trg, and Health, Population & Shelter. We find the latter to be a particularly supportive inter-relationship.

Currently USAID has about \$10.0 million in its PVO portfolio, with 4,000,000 pesos coming from a Balance of Payments loan. Much of these resources are devoted to income and employment generation.

- (b) Relations with Local Government - The Hurricane caused great respect for the PVO community. GDR does understand that PVO's can do the job and does not see the allocation of AID resources to PVO's as competitive with their own interests.

The Dominican Development Foundation - now depends primarily on local support, an indication of support of the Dominican government and people.

- (c) USPVO/IPVO Relationship - USAID has worked with and tries to persuade local PVOs that graduation from USPVO sponsorship should be a task-oriented function. USPVO's have a continuing role as new tasks are identified in different subject or geographic areas.

- ACVFA Members Comments - John Sewell, Overseas Development Council - emphasized that an IPVO policy is needed, but that it should not emphasize competition between US and local PVOs. There's no shortage of money, given the large ESF and Military Assistance components of the AID budget. It is practically wrong and politically wrong to emphasize the competition for resources when political decisions could free up more of these resources.

Questions: (most came from Jamaican PVOs attending the Conference)

- Organizations came here, become part of Jamaican society, but continue strong external linkages. The preferred term is local PVOs rather than Indigenous PVOs. The VOUCH representative asked - How does AID view social services and "problem defusing" roles in the society? Why does AID seem to be much more interested in instant economic results, and less interested in the long term and human factors? How long does it take to answer no? USAID response time poses problems for IPVOs.

Answers: AA Reich and others replied indicating that AID is not exclusively interested in economic results, but that insufficient attention had been paid in the past to sustaining social services and that this had led to a recurrent costs dead end.

On the issue of response time, AID answers varied: Phil Schwab said it should be fast. Harlan Hobgood said it should be slow, allowing for redesign if necessary, if it meant that ultimately there'd be a chance for an acceptable project.

ACVFA Member, Ken Smith defended AID's "instant results" reputation as a consequence of Congressional pressures, rather than objective considerations or judgements.

Comments by Enrique Fernandez of SOLIDARIOS: The Caribbean IPVOs attending the meeting met to seek a consensus on the IPVO Discussion paper and PVO policy paper. "It's never too late to right a wrong. AID should find and replace (a computer term) - change indigenous to local. Both "Indigenous" and "indigenized" are local. The relationship between US and local PVO's must be redefined - collaboration should be the key word. A dialogue needs to be established to define the desired relationship. Local PVO's understand the USPVO's do need to "plant their flag" for fundraising and other purposes. That's recognized by local PVOs. We do need to think more about joint ventures, so there's no competition for funds or beneficiaries. The policy document which eventually comes out should stress consortia/ associations formation and support for PACT, CODEL, etc. type operations.

- The ACVFA Committee expresses their appreciation for Enrique's participation and comments throughout the conference.
- USPVO Comments on the Discussion Paper:
 - Starr Hoffman, The National Association of Social Workers (NASW). In her view, local PVO's want three things (out of an IPVO policy):
 - A philosophical base which is consistent and good and programatically sound. The AID-PVO process should be demystified. Keep the communications open, provide helpful advice. We (all) should evidence respect in dealing with local PVO's.

- Speedy responses are very necessary, especially for local PVO's. When processing lag times bring change, bridge funding may be necessary.
- Depoliticizing the grants - AID should respond to proposals based on their merits.
- Ed Marasciulo, PADF: Ed's seen both sides of the fence, he has been putting together National Development Foundations (NDFs) for over twenty-eight years, they are private sector-to-private sector bridges. PADF tries to withdraw when the NDFs can run on their own:
 - AID's declining interest in LAC disturbs him. AID should do the local PVO policy modeling very deliberately.

(ACVFA Chairman and Tom McKay advised conference attendees that their comments on the Discussion paper should be sent to Tom McKay. This later reconsidered and amended to provide for comments to be sent to the ACVFA as well.

- Bernie Confer, CWS: CWS assists local PVO's. He recognizes that AID does finance local PVO's now, and that's good, but it should do so only for seasoned, well managed organizations. Don't overload local PVO's. Occasionally USAID's have overloaded, corrupted, etc. certain local agencies. AID should look to the future of the agency as well as the project outputs. AID should refrain from funding church organizations directly, and use as a buffer the relief and development services arms of the churches.
- Peter Davies - MfM: Repeats the statement that local PVO policy is complex. AID's (consultative) approach is much appreciated. The Discussion paper is however, charged too much with the concept of competition for funds and this needs to be put aside. It would be a mistake for AID to proceed in such a way as to provoke further division or sense of competition between U.S. and local PVOs. Stress the PVO community as a whole rather than differences between US and local PVO's. The role of USPVO's is to institutionalize their programs and local relationships, AID should develop criteria and use it as a judgement factor in determining when this

institutionalization has taken place (and when AID can deal directly with the local group). It would be unfortunate to divide the pot as was done in the LAC bureau by their 50% local PVO grants earmark. This creates more problems than it solves. Judge a proposal on its merits. The question of funding delays, e.g., MG refunding delays, programming, report, evaluation and management/ financial delays is important to all PVOs. AID processes have to be addressed in the Policy Paper.

Davies recapitulated his comments as follows:

- (1) AID should prepare a very general policy statement;
- (2) Programs (USPVO, local PVO or various collaborative approaches) should be judged on their merits;
- (3) The local PVO policy dialogue should continue through the aegis of the ACVFA;
- (4) People want to see Jim Pine's paper and other background material;
- (5) Make haste, slowly.

- Philip Johnston - CARE: He assumes that the policy will be presented to the ACVFA before finalization. Responses to be sent to Tom McKay also should be shared with ACVFA. CARE is a large organization which deals largely with Governments and attempts to strengthen their capacity. This relationship should not suffer due to increasing focus on local PVOs.

Each PVO is a creature of its own country. CARE want's the Committee to be sensitive to what happens to a growing organization when perceived as a threat to government. He cites the HACHO case in Haiti, which went down the tube when it was perceived as a threat to the Government of Haiti. AID should avoid creating problems for agencies we want to help.

- John Costello - HKI: Summed up many of the previous points and emphasized that the policy should be developed with a sense of the historic relationship between US and local PVO's. HKI has dealt with local PVO's for twenty years and has modified the way in which it deals with them over this time.

A local PVO policy should:

- (1) respect the historical and special quality of US and local PVO relationship;
- (2) clarify eligibility criteria, the applicability of the 20% non-USG rule, etc.;
- (3) analyze the we/they question and dependency issues and the question of audit and fiduciary tasks;
- (4) examine and discuss competition between the public and private sectors;
- (5) reflect the AID PVO partnership;
- (6) take into account USAID staff capacities, they should be capable of expeditious and even-handed review and processing of proposals,
- (7) beware of the possible high expectations from the policy statement;
- (8) recognize that the explicitness of the policy may make it a target;
- (9) respect the implications of the PVO to PVO relationship;
- (10) consider that the policy development process is important. It should be done through the ACVFA and involve close collaboration with US and local PVOs.

• Manuel F. Cuellar - NDF Belize:

Mr. Cuellar spoke to two points, What the Caribbean needs and local PVO policy.

"What the Caribbean needs, and this was discussed in depth and soundly previously, Belize needs more of it."

On PVO services and relationships, he presented a few comments on the AID - local PVO question:

The relationship should stress:

- (1) assistance and opportunity - not embarrassing charity;
- (2) development and growth - not free lunches;
- (3) productive social change;
- (4) negotiability and not be presented on a "take it or leave it" basis;
- (5) quality before quantity, productivity before production.

- Father Charlebois - CRS: "Why does AID feel it necessary to have a double standard for US and local PVO's?"
 - Why two policy statements?
 - Why two sets of criteria for grant eligibility, when one would have sufficed (and presumably been less divisive)?

AA Bloch responds to Father Charlebois "double standard" charge:

We want to deal with these in context. It took from 10/81 to 10/82 for the USPVO Policy Paper gestation period. There are differences (US versus local PVOs) and we didn't want to delay the USPVO paper further to treat with these differences.

A comment from Jim Morgan, ACVFA Member World Neighbors President: One way to state the issue is how do local PVO's see the decentralization (either through USPVO's or AID) of grant making. Another question to look at is why do local PVOs prefer to deal with Canadian and European donors where possible?. (Are there lessons to be learned through looking at their procedure?)

A comment from John Sewell, ACVFA Member and ODC President: We need to examine the Inter American Foundation experience with local PVOs as well as PVO experience.

COMMENT: Let's start the next phase of this endeavor by calling it a Local PVO Policy development exercise. Additional comments, corrections, addenda, etc., should be forwarded to FVA/PVC for our files.

AID/FVA/PVC:T Luche:03/16/83:pdf:#0115I

cc: T McKay, FVA/PVC
A Heyman, FVA/PVC
S Bergen, FVA/PVC
J C Bloch, AA/FVA
L Stamberg, FVA/PPE
B Sidman, FVA/PPE
T Byrd, ACVFA
B Hogan, ACVFA
F Schuck, D/AA/PPC
P Maguire, LAC/DP
K Poe, PPC/PB

MAR 2 1983

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Advisory Committee on
Voluntary Foreign Aid

FROM: AA/FVA, Julia Chang Bloch

SUBJECT: Indigenous Private & Voluntary Organizations

The Advisory Committee, AID, and members of the PVO community have for some time agreed on the need for formulation of an explicit AID policy with respect to indigenous PVOs. AID's recently issued Policy Paper on Private Voluntary Organizations expressed the intention of developing a document which specifically addressed "AID support of indigenous PVOs as entities in their own right and as partners with US PVOs."

This session of the Advisory Committee offers a particularly appropriate opportunity to begin the AID/PVO dialogue that will be an essential element in the policy development process. The attached paper has been prepared in the hope that it will serve as a useful framework to the Advisory Committee and other Conference participants for discussion of major issues relevant to development of an AID IPVO policy.

Attachment: a/s

Discussion Paper

AID Policy Towards Indigenous PVOs

1. Introduction: The recent promulgation of the AID policy paper concerning U.S. PVOs set the stage for consideration of an appropriate set of policies toward "indigenous" PVOs. Currently, no explicit AID policy statements exist in this area, although AID does support a number of IPVO activities, through mission funded and centrally funded programs. The purpose of this paper is to provide a framework for discussion of the principal issues that are relevant to AID IPVO policy.

At the outset, the real problems of generalizing about IPVOs must be acknowledged. From geographic region to geographic region, from country to country, from sector to sector -- the experiences, capacities, interests and importance of IPVOs vary greatly. In articulating sound policies about IPVOs, AID may find that efforts to establish relatively rigid prescriptions are futile, and that an identification of the potential of IPVOs to contribute to development, and how AID might help realize that potential, may be as far as it can go.

AID policies in this area should of course be compatible with those established with respect to U.S. PVOs, as well as policies on related topics, e.g., institutional development, local organizations, cooperatives.

2. Context for Discussion of IPVO Policy

(a) Current AID support for IPVOs. Discussion of IPVO policy should acknowledge that AID currently provides support for IPVOs both directly and indirectly. The level of activity

varies greatly from region to region. In the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, we estimate that half of the total number of the Bureau's grants to PVOs go directly to IPVOs. In contrast, there are few such grants in Africa.

(b) AID has strongly endorsed the importance of the private sector (including PVOs) in development, as well as the importance of local institutional development.

(c) IPVOs vary greatly in strengths, development philosophy, interests and independence. The universe includes many who can be, or now are, useful instruments for development.

(d) Many U.S. PVOs have established or otherwise worked with IPVOs. U.S. PVOs continue to be an important source of expertise about, and technical and financial support for, IPVOs.

3. Issues for Discussion

The fundamental issues involve forms, sources and levels of support for those organizations defined as IPVOs. These in turn depend on IPVO capacities and objectives, and their relationship to AID's development objectives.

(a) How to define the IPVO community

The definitional question is difficult to avoid, since in the final analysis AID will or will not devote resources to this category of institutions based upon agreed-upon criteria and policies. For current purposes it may be appropriate to define IPVOs as legally established LDC local organizations which are voluntary, are not instrumentalities of the government, exist primarily to improve the circumstances of other needy persons or groups rather than their own membership, and whose policies

and programs are established and directed principally by local private citizens. Is this definition satisfactory?

(b) Do IPVOs have the capacity to contribute to the achievement of development objectives established by AID? If not, should that capacity be developed? IPVOs are thought to have particular strengths. These may include knowledge of the local culture, political connections essential for working effectively in certain environments, modest costs of operation, the ability to involve local communities more directly in problem identification and solution, etc. To the extent that these strengths exist and are characteristic of IPVOs, and to the extent that community participation, emphasis on local organizations, etc. are important to AID, IPVOs' attractiveness to AID as development "intermediaries" increases. What are the special strengths of IPVOs?

Further, if it is possible at reasonable cost and within a reasonable period to develop these strengths in IPVOs where they do not now exist, should AID make such an investment given competing claims on, and alternatives for use of, limited resources. Can AID determine the appropriate level and manner of institutional development support for IPVOs generally -- or must the question be addressed on a case-by-case basis, in the context of a general appreciation of the potential benefits that strengthened IPVOs can provide.

(c) What are the institutional development needs of IPVOs? How and to what extent should AID address them?

It has been asserted that many IPVOs are in need of technical advice in areas such as project design and

implementation, evaluation, and accounting and record keeping. Staff is "thin," funding levels are low, and funding sources are at best unpredictable. To what extent should IPVO institutional development be a principal objective? How could such assistance best be provided, e.g. through institutional support grants, through technical support? Are there preferences? What is the appropriate role for US PVOs in strengthening IPVO capacity?

(d) What are AID's objectives in working with IPVOs?

AID is generally concerned about the scope, sustainability and replicability of development activities it supports. Programs and projects should "make a difference." To what extent should IPVO activities or potential be measured against these criteria? How important to AID should an IPVO's potential for contributing to an LDC public dialogue on development policies and programs be? Should "development of IPVOs" be an objective in itself or should IPVOs be supported essentially for the projects they carry out?

To the extent that US PVOs are important to the attainment of AID's IPVO objectives, should US PVOs be encouraged to establish and/or work through IPVOs? Should "graduation" (to an independent status) of such IPVOs be an objective?

(e) How should AID work with IPVOs?

There are several ways AID can support IPVO activity. Direct grants can be made by USAIDs, with varying degrees of Mission control. USAID grants to US PVOs may also involve IPVO support, with the U.S. PVO implementing part or all of its

program through IPVOs. Centrally funded grants can be made to U.S. PVOs or consortia of US PVOs and IPVOs, which can in turn support IPVO programs. Is there is a particularly effective and efficient way of working with IPVOs -- whether in supporting their development activities or in strengthening their capacities? Should a preference should be expressed as an element of AID's IPVO policy? What are the circumstances which make any particular assistance modality attractive?

(f) What should be the appropriate level of AID funding in support of IPVOs?

Given the wide variety in numbers, strengths and characteristics of IPVOs, it is questionable whether global funding levels can be determined a priori. Levels are also a function of the totality of funds available to AID for development grants to other governmental and non-governmental recipients. In this regard, what funding sources are available or should be encouraged?

In most cases, IPVO activities will involve a substantial percentage of local currency, rather than dollar, costs. To what extent can particular funding sources be identified to support these activities (e.g., PL 480 local currency generations where Title I/III programs exist).

(g) Are there circumstances which would warrant establishing a presumption in favor of IPVOs or US PVOs in carrying out development programs?

There are generalizable differences in the capacities of IPVOs and US PVOs. There are also differences in objectives, ability to attract funds for particular projects, long term

financial stability, etc. And there may be differences in the links to and knowledge of local communities -- although in many cases US PVOs with an established presence in a country, and staffed with that country's citizens, are virtually indistinguishable in this regard from IPVOs.

These differences have implications for USAID Mission review and monitoring responsibilities and the level of USG financial support any particular activity will require. They also may have important implications with respect to financial accountability, audit requirements, registration, etc. If satisfactory generalizations can be drawn, how should such differences be reflected in AID policy? What modifications may be called for in AID policies or procedures to encourage or facilitate support of IPVOs?

- - - -

Clearly, no single issue identified above can be considered in isolation from others. Perhaps the most that can be hoped for at this stage is a clearer consensus on the strengths and weaknesses of IPVOs, the nature of their relationship with US PVOs, and the opportunities to increase IPVOs' development contribution and to enjoy the support of US PVOs in this regard.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID

NOTES FROM BUSINESS MEETING
Kingston, Jamaica
March 10, 1983

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Agenda is attached.

E. Morgan Williams, Chairman, Presiding

Members Present: Dr. Robert Marshall, Vice Chairman, Markham Ball, Enso Bighinatti, Mrs. Alice Burnette, Mrs. Willie Campbell, John Clark, Ted Connolly, Dr. LaVern Freeh, Dr. Marie Davis Gadsden, David Guyer, Philip Johnston, James Joseph, Mrs. Mary Keegan, Mrs. Mary McDonald, James Morgan, John Sewell, Kenneth Smith, Martin Sorkin, Steve Stockmeyer and Mrs. Julia Taft.

II. REPORTS FROM SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

On Monday, March 7th, during the AID/PVO Policy subcommittee meeting, the ACVFA Chairman appointed an ad hoc committee of four members to discuss several special issues raised by participants such as the suggestion that the ACVFA conduct an assessment of the extent to which AID is carrying out the various Congressional mandates regarding involvement of PVOs in AID's development assistance program. The Special Issues Subcommittee members appointed were: Mark Ball, Chair; David Guyer, James Joseph and Robert Marshall. ACVFA Chairman, Morgan Williams also sat in on the meetings.

The Special Issues Subcommittee reported the following:

That the Advisory Committee consider the following issues at its next business meeting:

1. The level of PVO participation in the AID program. What can AID do and what can the PVOs do, to move closer toward the 16% target set by the Pell amendment?
2. The independence of PVOs from host government interference and control.
3. The simplification of AID procedures. Could the Agency move toward comprehensive program grants or grants for longer terms? Could some of the long-term collaborative relationships developed for the land grant universities by BIFAD be applied to PVOs?
4. A status report on the Commission on Foreign Security and Economic Assistance. The Committee should be briefed on the questions being considered by the Commission and should have an opportunity to comment. The consensus of the Committee was that the ACVFA Chairman should be an ex officio member of the Commission.

These four points are intended to focus on a single theme: the role of the PVOs in the foreign assistance program.

DISCUSSION: The ACVFA quarterly meetings ought to be designed to include some full day business meetings instead of seminars or symposia.

The newly established Commission on Security and Economic Assistance was discussed. It is a bi-partisan Citizens Commission to review all U.S. foreign assistance programs. The Commission will be chaired by Frank Carlucci, Former Deputy Secretary of Defense and Co-Chaired by: Lane Kirkland, President of the AFL-CIO, Lawrence Silberman, Former Ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Clifton Wharton, Chairman of the BIFAD Board.

The central purpose of the Commission will be to assess the effectiveness of our current foreign assistance programs as they support U.S. foreign policy; to make appropriate recommendations for more effective use of existing resources, and to recommend actions which will assure that, over time, an appropriate level of resources will be available in support of U.S. foreign policy.

Julia Taft put forth a resolution that the ACVFA send a recommendation to Peter McPherson, AID Administrator, encouraging him to recommend to the Secretary of State that E. Morgan Williams, Chairman of the ACVFA, serve as an ex-officio member of the Commission.

The Taft Resolution passed by a majority show of hands.

Report from the Food For Peace Sub-Committee

The subcommittee selected Phillip Johnston of CARE as its Acting Chairman. It asked the Acting Chairman to meet with Julia Bloch, AA/FVA, to arrange for a thorough P.L. 480 briefing of the Food for Peace Subcommittee members prior to the next June meeting of the Advisory meeting. It also decided that the subcommittee would not be ready to proceed with the ACVFA's earlier decision to have Food Aid as the major topic at its June, 1983 meeting in Washington.

DISCUSSION: Members raised questions about the substance and form of quarterly meetings -- were they educational forums for the committee or for the larger PVO community or both? Dr. Marshall suggested that the ACVFA was a mechanism through which its members and AID could bring in the experts in a variety of areas in international development to "educate" members about various priority issues of concern to AID and to the PVO community.

It was suggested, and approved by general consensus, that a specific meeting format be developed for future ACVFA meetings and that it take the form similar to Congressional hearing arrangements. Speakers should be addressing their presentations directly to the ACVFA members. Speakers should face the ACVFA rather than the audience. After ACVFA members have queried speakers, the floor can be opened to questions from the audience. Speakers are really invited to the ACVFA to bring information to the ACVFA.

ACVFA members also requested that materials on various agenda items be sent as far in advance of the meetings as possible to enable them to read and come prepared for the meetings.

Mary McDonald raised several observations and questions:

1. There is need for a Glossary of AID terms so that ACVFA members can understand AID publications and policy statements.
2. Each member who is head of an organization should send information on that organization to all other members.
3. What form will the reports and written materials from the Kingston meeting come out in? Is it possible to secure verbatim transcripts, especially of the statements made by the representatives from the local Caribbean leaders?

The executive director explained that AID is required to keep, on file, a verbatim transcript of all major sessions of the ACVFA quarterly meetings. However, the final report of the meeting will be in summary form.

PVO/Corporate Sub-Committee Report

The subcommittee chairman, Ken Smith, reported that a Presidential Task Force on Overseas Private Enterprise has been established which will be administered and given staff support by AID's Bureau for Private Enterprise. Mr. Dwane Andres is the Chairperson. There is need to establish a formal relationship between the ACVFA PVO/Corporate sub-committee and that advisory committee.

DISCUSSION: ACVFA staff will talk to Birge Watkins, executive director of the Task Force on Overseas Private Enterprise to work out a way that the chairman of ACVFA's PVO/Corporate sub-committee can participate with the Task Force.

The subcommittee also reported the need to move from identification of models for PVO/Corporate Collaboration to actual projects. One suggestion was that the subcommittee focus on matching small American businesses with LDC small businesses and provide technical support to such matching.

Mr. Bighinatti suggested the need for the ACVFA to come up with a longer term planning strategy. Mr. Williams reported that upon returning to Washington, he plans to appoint an ad hoc subcommittee for Planning and Operations. That committee would work closely with the executive director regarding the ACVFA annual budget and a plan of topics and issues for the ACVFA to take up over the next two years.

Mr. Williams also announced that he would be appointing a Women In Development subcommittee as a response to the extensive debate on the issue during the past two days. The Committee strongly endorsed creation of the WID Subcommittee.

Development Education SubCommittee

Mr. Bighinatti and Mrs. Campbell reported on the Development Education subcommittee meeting which was both a program with extensive information from Biden-Pell grantees and a report from Beth Hogan on the FY 83 Development Education Grants Program; and a planning session on the subcommittee's role and agenda for future meetings. (See Attachment I for detailed notes.)

OMB CIRCULAR A-122: Mark Ball asked for Committee approval of a resolution on widespread concern within the PVO community on OMB's proposal to limit PVO "communications" with the Hill and federal agencies from which they receive funding. It was said that the issuance of such a resolution involves the rights of agencies and individuals to speak to their government.

David Guyer presented the Resolution which had been prepared by the Special Issues Policy Subcommittee:

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID URGES THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TO WORK WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE CURRENTLY PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET CIRCULAR A-122 ON COST PRINCIPLES FOR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS. THE AMENDMENTS, IF IMPLEMENTED, WOULD SERIOUSLY IMPEDE THE HEALTHY DIALOGUE BETWEEN PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT THAT THIS COMMITTEE AND AID ITSELF SEEK TO ENCOURAGE.

Note: (On or about the same time that the ACVFA meeting was being held in Kingston. On March 10, OMB announced withdrawal of the revised Circular A-122 and indicated plans to publish for public comment a new set of revisions within the next several months.)

Ken Smith, Chairman of the PVO/Corporate Subcommittee presented another resolution for Committee deliberation.

SMITH RESOLUTION: That the ACVFA endorse all provisions of the CBI legislation currently before Congress and write the President, Secretary of State, and members of Congress indicating ACVFA support for the concept of trade, investment and economic assistance in the Caribbean as provided in the legislation.

There was much discussion on the resolution after it had been moved and seconded. Discussion on two sides of the resolution included general sentiment among ACVFA members to endorse the intent of the CBI and to show that the endorsement grew out of the information which had been generated by local (Caribbean) participants and their desires to have the CBI for the region. There was also concern that too few members had copies of the legislation or more in-depth knowledge of the provisions in the legislation. A procedural question was raised as to how far the ACVFA could go in influencing legislation by direct communications with Congress, the White House and Secretary of State.

The ACVFA Chairman and AID staff will consult with the AID/GC to determine what ACVFA can do vis-a-vis Congress and the Secretary of State lobby activities.

James Joseph proposed a substitute resolution.

JOSPEH RESOLUTION:

AFTER THREE DAYS OF EXTENSIVE MEETINGS WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGION, THE ACVFA WISHES TO REPORT TO YOU (AID ADMINISTRATOR) ITS STRONG ENDORSEMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT-- TRADE, INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE-- AS REFLECTED IN AID'S GOALS FOR HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN.

Joseph Resolution passed by a majority of show of hands of ACVFA members present.

Messrs. Connolly and Smith expressed concern that the resolution was not a strong enough endorsement of the CBI. Mrs. Keegan expressed a similar concern.

IV. MEETINGS OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES

It was suggested by several members that the great success of the meeting in Kingston, Jamaica highlighted the need for the Committee to periodically hold meetings outside the United States where AID and PVOs were on the ground. It was also suggested that members express their good feelings about the past four days experiences by writing Peter McPherson and recommending that more ACVFA quarterly meetings be held outside the U.S.

The Chairman will draft a statement to the AID Administrator regarding the need to have at least one ACVFA meeting in LDCs and one outside of Washington, D.C. each year.

Members raised questions about the types of meetings ACVFA members could have in addition to quarterly meetings; also how all members could be notified of all subcommittee meetings.

Dr. Byrd indicated that she will see that a copy of the Federal Register announcement of all ACVFA related meetings are sent to ACVFA members for their information.

Discussion of the June, 1983 Meeting.

The topic of the June meeting was reopened as an issue. Julia Taft who raised the original issue of not having a Food for Peace focus indicated an interest in seeing something on the agenda on Food for Peace.

The consensus was that the June Meeting agenda should include, at least, the following:

1. Some informational/educational sessions on Food Aid Policy for the entire ACVFA.
2. Follow-up reports and discussion of the four items presented by the ad hoc subcommittee on Special Policy Issues, particularly the item of the Commission on Security and Economic Assistance.
3. A Report from the newly created ad hoc committee on Planning and Operations.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

AID/FVA/ACVFA, TByrd, 4/1/83.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID

BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

March 10, 1983

11:00 a.m.

E. Morgan Williams, Chairman, Presiding

- I. March Meeting Wrap-Up
 - Reports from Sub-Committee Meetings
- II. NEW BUSINESS
 1. OMB Circular A-122: Proposed Amendment of Federal Regulations to Redefine Political Advocacy Costs and Make Them Unallowable for PVOs
 2. ACVFA Involvement in Policy Process on Indigenous PVO Support Paper
 - E. Morgan Williams, Discussion Leader
 3. Creation of New Sub-Committees
 - Women in Development
 - Ad Hoc ACVFA PLanning & Operations
 4. GAO Report to AID Administrator Re: ACVFA, May 27, 1982 -- Dr. Byrd
 5. Report from the Executive Director -- Dr. Byrd
 - ACVFA Budget for FY 83 and 84
 - ACVFA Meetings for Calendar Year 1983
 - June 16-17, Washington, D.C.
 - September 29-30, Oakland, CA - PVO/Corporate Relations
 - Set meeting date, location and topic for December
 6. Other Matters

ATTACHMENT I: SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING REPORTS

45

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PVO/CORPORATE RELATIONS

March 7, 1983
6:30 - 8:30 p.m.
Pegasus Hotel - Kingston, Jamaica

GIFTS-IN-KIND: A CORPORATE/PVO OPPORTUNITY

Presiding: **Kenneth M. Smith** Subcommittee Chairman

Moderator: **Luke Hingson** President, Brother's Brother Foundation

Panelists:

Representing Jamaica

- **Dr. Kenneth Baugh**
Minister of Health
Government of Jamaica
- **Ross Murray**
Chief Education Planner
Ministry of Education
Government of Jamaica
- **Bruce Rickards**
Past President, Chamber of Commerce
Chairman, Jamaica-America Medical
Assistance Committee

Representing the United States

- **John T. Walsh**
Vice President, Development
Project Hope
- **Edward Marasciulo**
Executive Vice President
Pan American Development
Foundation

Programme:

- Opening Remarks
 - Chairman
 - Moderator
- Panel Discussion
 - The Jamaica Side
 - The United States Side
- Question and Answer Period
- Closing Remarks
 - Chairman

MINUTES OF MEETING OF PVO POLICY SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA), Kingston, Jamaica March 7, 1983

Four Topics were under discussion by the PVO Policy Subcommittee of the ACVFA. E. Morgan Williams serves as Chairman of this Subcommittee, with members of Bob Marshall, Mark Ball, John Sewell, David Guyer, James Morgan and James Joseph. John Sewell did not attend due to conflict with Development Education subcommittee meeting.

The first item of discussion was brought up by Mr. Williams in regard to the recent implementation of the PVO Policy paper, of which the ACVFA took major part in modification and final passage last year. It was suggested by Mr. Williams that the ACVFA hold oversight hearings on the workability of the new Policy. However, Mr. Tom McKay, Director of the PVC Office indicated that many of the new information systems would not be in place at AID until after the summer and fall and that the ACVFA would wait until after that time to schedule such oversight hearings. It was agreed that the subcommittee would discuss this matter at the September meeting in Oakland, California.

The second item was the recently released indigenous policy paper. It was clarified by Fred Schieck of PPC and Mr. McKay that this initial paper was more of a conceptualization paper and that the testimonies that would be received from the PVOs in the next two days would greatly benefit the working of the concept into an actual policy proposal. The subcommittee agreed that they would follow the same process of input from the PVO and liaison with AID on this policy as per the PVO Policy of 1982.

The third item for consideration was that of the recently released cooperative development policy paper. Mr. Schieck of the PPC Office indicated that this document was not a "policy paper" and did not circumvent the present PD-73. However it was discussed whether this document would lead to change in the standing Bennett policy, PD-73. Schieck indicated that this was a policy directive and would therefore eventually lead to change in the co-op policy within AID. Mr. Williams indicated that the umbrella organization, the Advisory Committee on Overseas Cooperative Development (AC OCD) should receive comments from PVOs that do co-op work on this document in a coordinated effort. Mr. Williams also stressed the need for the entire development community, not just the co-ops to receive this document and it would be mailed to the entire ACVFA committee. Mr. Schieck also indicated that the comment period would be extended an additional 30 days. The subcommittee decided to watch progress on this document closely before deciding to take it before the full ACVFA.

The fourth and final item before the subcommittee was that of the next ACVFA meeting to be held in June in Washington, D.C. It was decided that the subcommittee would concentrate on the question as to whether the Agency for International Development has been meeting the mandate of the U.S. Congress is furthering development assistance through PVOs and cooperatives overseas. A subcommittee of this standing ACVFA subcommittee was named: Mark Ball, James Joseph and David Guyer to work in listing a number of mandates to be reviewed and addressed at the upcoming June meeting. This subcommittee will report to Chairman Williams on their progress.

REPORT FROM SPECIAL ISSUES GROUP OF THE POLICY SUBCOMMITTEE

March 15, 1983

Mr. E. Morgan Williams
Chairman
Advisory Committee on Voluntary
Foreign Aid
1828 L Street, N.W.
Suite 1100
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Morgan:

I enclose a copy of the resolution on Circular A-122 that the Advisory Committee passed on March 10. I'm not sure whether I left a copy with you at the meeting.

Just by way of reminder, the four points that your subcommittee (Messrs. Guyer, Joseph, Marshall and Ball) recommended for consideration at an early Committee meeting are the following:

1. The level of PVO participation in the AID program. What can AID do, and what can the PVOs do, to move closer toward the 16% target set by the Pell amendment?

2. The independence of PVOs from host government interference and control.

WALD, HARKRADER & ROSS

Mr. E. Morgan Williams
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3. The simplification of AID procedures. Could the Agency move toward comprehensive program grants or grants for longer terms? Could some of the long-term collaborative relationships developed for the land grant universities by BIFAD be applied to PVOs?

4. A status report on the Commission on Foreign Security and Economic Assistance. The Committee should be briefed on the questions being considered by the Commission, and should have an opportunity to comment. The consensus of the Committee, you will recall, was that you, as chairman, should be an ex officio member of the Commission.

These four points are intended to focus on a single theme: the role of the PVOs in the foreign assistance program. Your sub-subcommittee hopes that we can hear testimony both from the PVOs and AID on problems and successes in implementing Congressional and Administration policies on the involvement of PVOs in the AID program.

We also hope, as I reported to the full Committee, that in future meetings substantially more time will be available for Committee business -- in particular, the careful discussion within the Committee of issues such as the four outlined above.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Markham Ball

MB:cgt

cc: David L. Guyer
James Joseph
Robert Marshall

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

[Circular A-122]

Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations

AGENCY: Office of Management and Budget.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice offers interested parties an opportunity to comment on a proposed revision to Circular A-122, "Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations." The proposed revision establishes special provisions for costs related to political advocacy. Similar revisions are being simultaneously proposed for civilian and defense contractors through appropriate actions by the Department of Defense, NASA and GSA, the three agencies with authority to issue procurement regulations. The purpose of these proposals is to ensure that federal tax dollars are not used, directly or indirectly, for the support of political advocacy.

Over the past 25 years, the volume of federal activity conducted through grantees and contractors has dramatically grown. Sound management of federal grants and contracts has correspondingly gained in importance. The responsibility of the President through OMB to improve the management of the executive branch of government with a view to efficient and economical service, and to fulfill other statutory and constitutional responsibilities, extends to issues of grant and contract management no less than to issues of direct federal activity.

In recent years, the problem of the use of federal funds for political advocacy by grantees and contractors has been identified by members of the public, by the Comptroller General, and by Members of Congress. As many of these parties have observed, the diversion to political advocacy of federal funds, and of equipment procured with and personnel compensated by federal funds, is an abuse of the system and an uneconomical, inefficient and inappropriate use of the public's resources. Moreover, the commingling of federal grant or contract activity with private political advocacy creates the appearance of federal support for particular positions in public debate. This appearance can create misunderstanding and interfere with the neutral, non-ideological administration of federally funded programs.

This proposal is designed to balance the First Amendment rights of federal

grantees and contractors with the legitimate governmental interests of ensuring that the government does not subsidize, directly or indirectly, the political advocacy activities of private groups or institutions. These governmental interests are based on concern for protecting the free and robust interchange of ideas.

Americans have the First Amendment right both to engage freely in speech and political expression, and to refrain from speaking, without interference or control on the part of the government or its agents. *Wooley v. Maynard*, 430 U.S. 705, 714 (1977). The proposed revision is intended to ensure that the use of Federal grants, contracts and other agreements by private organizations engaging in political advocacy does not erode or infringe these constitutional rights, or distort the political process by encouraging or discouraging certain forms of political activity.

The activities of government in a democracy necessarily involve a degree of political advocacy, since government officials are expected to communicate with the people, explain their programs, and provide leadership and direction to the nation. Thus, Members of Congress and their staffs, the President and his political appointees, necessarily participate in forms of political advocacy. However, it is a distortion of the market place of ideas for the government to use its financial power to "tip the electoral process," *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 353, 356 (1976), by subsidizing the political advocacy activities of private organizations and corporations. This proposal will ensure, to the extent consistent with the communications function of the government, that taxpayers are not required, directly or indirectly, "to contribute to the support of an ideological cause [they] may oppose." *Abod v. Detroit Board of Education*, 431 U.S. 209, 235-236 (1977). The proposal also seeks to avoid the appearance that, by awarding Federal grants, contracts, or other agreements to organizations engaged in political advocacy on particular sides of public issues, the Government has endorsed, fostered, or "prescribe[d] [as] orthodox" a particular view on such issues. *West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624, 645 (1943).

The proposed revision would make unallowable the cost of political advocacy, whether direct or indirect. The revision would also make unallowable any costs of communications equipment, personnel, other equipment, meetings or conferences, or publications, where such cost items are used for political

advocacy in whole or in part. The revision makes unallowable the costs of buildings and office space where 5 percent or more of the space is devoted to political advocacy. When federal grant or contract recipients use facilities, equipment, or personnel funded in part with federal monies for political advocacy, they may create the appearance of government support for their positions. Moreover, if federal funds are used to defray the overhead costs of organizations engaged in political advocacy, it frees up the organization's other funds for use in this political activity.

The principal effect of the revision will be that federal grantees and contractors that choose to engage in political advocacy must separate their grant or contract activity from their political activity. If they mix the two, then they will not receive government reimbursement for the jointly allocable costs. Contractors or grantees will not be permitted to require or induce employees paid in part or in whole with federal funds to engage in political advocacy activities, either as a formal part of job responsibilities or on their own time.

The definition of political advocacy used in this proposal is derived generally from the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 4911, defining attempts to "influence legislation," with modifications designed to comprise direct participation in elections or referenda, administrative processes, certain judicial processes, and other activity of a political advocacy nature.

These proposed revisions will become effective 30 days after final notice in the Federal Register. The revisions will affect only grants, contracts, and other agreements entered into after the effective date. Existing grants, contracts, and other agreements will not be immediately affected. Agency contracts and regulations will incorporate these provisions to the same extent and in the same manner as they do other provisions of Circular A-122.

Violations of these provisions will be a basis for cost disallowance, and in instances of serious or willful violations, may be a basis for debarment or suspension.

Comments should be submitted in duplicate to the Financial Management Division, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503. All comments should be received within 45 days of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
John J. Lordan, Chief, Financial Management Branch, Office of

Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503, (202) 395-6823.

Issued in Washington, D.C., January 20, 1983.

Candice C. Bryant,

Acting Deputy Associate Director for Administration.

Appendix

The following questions and answers have been prepared by the Office of Management and Budget for informational purposes only.

Question: What is the purpose of these revisions?

Answer: The purpose is to ensure that federal contracts and grants are not used to support political advocacy either directly or indirectly. Thousands of contractors and grantees, administering hundreds of billions of federal dollars, have had wide latitude to engage in political advocacy activities, often using the same facilities and personnel paid for in part by the taxpayers. The current lack of a government-wide policy prohibiting the use of federal grant and contract funds for political advocacy has been criticized by the General Accounting Office. It is unfair to use federal tax money to support political causes. Nor is it an efficient or economical use of public resources to allow funds to be diverted from statutory purposes to political advocacy.

A particularly important abuse is that many contractors and grantees have been able to defray the overhead costs of their political advocacy, at public expense, by allocating some part of the cost to the administration of the contract or grant. Not only does this free up the organization's own resources for further political activity; it also creates the appearance that the government is supporting one or another side in a political controversy.

Question: How will the proposals work?

Answer: The proposals will revise cost principles applicable to federal grants, contracts (other than competitive, firm fixed price contracts), and other agreements. Recipients of federal grants, contracts, or other agreements will be barred from receiving government reimbursement for any activities connected with political advocacy at the national, state, or local levels. This includes membership or dues in trade associations or other organizations that have political advocacy as a substantial organizational purpose. In addition, salary costs will be unallowable to recipients who either require their employees to pay dues to political advocacy organizations or require them to engage in political advocacy on the job or during non-working hours. Finally, government funds will not be permitted to pay for facilities in which significant political advocacy activities are conducted, thus requiring physical separation of such activities from those involved in the performance of grants and contracts.

Question: What is an example of how this will work?

Answer: Take the example of a defense contractor which uses a corporate aircraft for oversight and management of a federal contract. If the contractor chooses to use the aircraft also for lobbying or other political

activities—such as transporting corporate officials to discussions with Congressmen—then under the principles proposed by the Defense Department, the contractor cannot include the cost of the aircraft or of any use of the aircraft as part of overhead costs allocated in part to the contract.

As an example in the non-profit area, take an organization which receives a federal grant to promote better health services for low-income individuals, which decides to organize a political rally to promote more federal funding for medical programs. The organization could not be reimbursed for any portion of the salaries of individuals engaged in organizing the political rally or for any portion of other overhead costs (office machines, printing facilities, etc.) if the same overhead items were used for the rally. The organization would be free to hold the rally—but it would do so at its own expense, and without using people, facilities or resources partially funded by the Federal Government.

Question: How is it possible to define "political advocacy"?

Answer: The concept of political advocacy, or "influencing legislation," is used in the Internal Revenue Code restrictions on tax-exempt organizations. The Internal Revenue Code definition of "influencing legislation" is employed in this proposal, with several modifications to take account of changes in political practices (e.g., development of political action committees), Supreme Court developments (e.g., decisions declaring certain forms of litigation to be political expression), and shifts in the decisionmaking process (e.g., the growth of administrative agencies and referenda as means of political decisionmaking).

In particular, the scope of the Code definition ("influencing legislation") has been expanded to cover "governmental decisions" in general. Thus, for example, the Internal Revenue Code defines the term "influencing legislation" as including "any attempt to influence any legislation through an attempt to affect the opinions of the general public or any segment thereof." The proposed revision to Circular A-122, correspondingly, defines "political advocacy" as including "attempting to influence governmental decisions through an attempt to affect the opinions of the general public or any segment thereof." The body of experience in interpreting the Internal Revenue Code provision, as appropriately modified, is expected to aid in the interpretation of the proposed revisions.

The proposals thus include as "political advocacy" direct participation in elections or referenda by means of contributions, endorsement, publicity, administration of political action committees, or similar activity; contributions to political advocacy organizations; attempting to influence government policy made through the regulatory process as well as the legislative process; and attempts to influence government policy through litigation as an *amicus curiae*, on behalf of the members of the organization, or on behalf of another party. In addition, several categories of activity excluded from the Code definition of "influencing legislation" (e.g., communications with organization members on political topics and lobbying with respect

to the organization's own interest) have been included in the proposal's definition, to ensure that such activities are not conducted at the expense of the public.

Question: What is the penalty for violating these provisions?

Answer: Cost recovery, and in instances of serious or willful violations, suspension or debarment from federal grants or contracts.

Question: How does this proposal affect the First Amendment right of freedom of speech?

Answer: This proposal will promote the First Amendment value that a person can freely speak, or refrain from speaking, on political matters. The Supreme Court has recognized constitutional problems with requirements on a person "to contribute to the support of an ideological cause he may oppose." *Abou v. Detroit Board of Education*, 431 U.S. 709, 235-236 (1977). Although government in a democracy necessarily involves some degree of political advocacy because of the need to communicate with citizens, taxpayers cannot rightly be required to support the political advocacy of private organizations and corporations through federal grants and contracts.

Moreover, the freedom of First Amendment political advocacy is jeopardized when the views of particular groups are financed by the government. The use of federal grants or contracts for the support of one side in a political debate, like the use of political patronage for the support of a political party, can injure the "free functioning of the electoral process." *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 353, 356 (1976). In the marketplace of ideas, where differing political opinions compete for public acceptance, the government should not be in the position of subsidizing the expression of views of particular organizations or corporations, as to defense or domestic policy. Nor should the government create the appearance of official support for the political advocacy of its grantees or contractors.

Question: Does this proposal infringe the First Amendment rights of recipient organizations?

Answer: No. Recipients remain free to engage in political advocacy on any side of any issue. The proposals merely ensure that organizations engage in political advocacy at their own expense—not the public's. If an organization chooses to exercise its First Amendment rights, it is only fair that it keep those political activities separate from its work at the expense of the public. It should not expect to have its political advocacy subsidized, or to be able to put facilities purchased in part by tax dollars to political use. Like federal agencies and employees, federal grantees and contractors are "expected to . . . execute the programs of the Government without bias or favoritism for or against any political party or group or the members thereof." *CSC v. National Association of Letter Carriers*, 413 U.S. 548, 505 (1973). Federal grant and contract activity will be more efficiently and fairly performed if it is not mixed with advocacy activities on one or the other side of political debate.

Question: Will these proposals prevent corporations or other organizations from lobbying in Congress or the agencies for grants or contracts?

Answer: No—but they will do it at their own expense, not the public's.

Question: Will organizations engaged in political advocacy be eligible to receive federal grants and contracts?

Answer: Absolutely. In a memorandum dated April 28, 1982, the Director of OMB made clear that:

"The Administration will continue to award grants and contracts to those parties who are most effective in fulfilling statutory purposes [and that] political advocacy groups may continue to receive grant and contract awards."

This policy will continue in effect, and just as agencies will be forbidden to award grants and contracts because of the political views of applicant groups, they will also be forbidden from discriminating against "parties most effective in fulfilling statutory purposes."

Question: What will be the practical effect on organizations that engage in political advocacy?

Answer: Federal grantees and contractors that choose to engage in political advocacy will need to separate their grant or contract activity from their political activity. If they mix the two, then they will not receive government reimbursement for the joint costs.

Question: What will be the effect on the employees of contractors and grantees?

Answer: Employees whose salary is paid in part with federal funds may not be required or induced to engage in political advocacy, either as a part of the job or on their own time. Nor may they be required to join or pay dues to an organization involved in substantial political advocacy. This will ensure that federal funds are not used to hire political armies or to generate political membership support—practices analogous to those held unconstitutional in *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347 (1976). Of course, individual employees remain free to engage in political advocacy on their own if they wish to do so.

Question: To what organizations do the proposals apply?

Answer: The proposed revision to OMB Circular A-122 will apply to all non-profit organizations receiving federal grants, contracts, or other agreements. Similar proposals are being applied by the Department of Defense, NASA, and the General Services Administration to civilian and defense contractors. The proposed revisions will apply to grants, contracts, and other agreements entered into after the effective date of the revisions. Existing grants, contracts, and other agreements will not be affected.

Question: Will these proposals interfere with organizations due process rights to

defend their interests in court?

Answer: No. So long as an organization appears in court on its own behalf, litigation is not defined as political advocacy. However, when an organization goes into court to represent others, or to support the claim of others, such attempts to influence policy through the judicial process are a form of political advocacy, as the Supreme Court has held. *NAACP v. Button*, 371 U.S. 415, 429 (1963); *In re Primus*, 438 U.S. 412, 428 (1978). Such activities should not be supported by federal grant or contract money, unless the grant or contract was made expressly for that purpose. Attorneys fee award statutes are not affected by these proposals.

Question: Will these proposals make it more difficult for the federal government to reward its political supporters?

Answer: Yes. Currently, the federal government may be able to reward its supporters, and punish its opponents, by granting or denying federal grants to organizations engaged in political advocacy. By making such awards to a friendly organization the government assumes a portion of that organization's overhead costs, and thus supports the organization's political activities. In this way, the government can influence the political process by inducing recipients of federal funds to conform their behavior to the governments desires. This was one of the dangers of the political spoils system recognized by the Supreme Court in *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 355-356 (1976). These proposals will help make the process neutral again, by eliminating the "political spoils" aspect of the government funding process.

Question: Will these proposals solve the whole problem of federal tax money being used to support political advocacy?

Answer: No, but they make a major step in the right direction. Congress and the agencies must continue to be vigilant to ensure that grants and contracts are not awarded for purposes that involve political advocacy.

Circular A-122—Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations

Circular A-122 is revised by modifying Attachment B as follows:

1. Insert a new paragraph "B 33 Political Advocacy."

a. The cost of activities constituting political advocacy are unallowable.

b. Political advocacy is any activity that includes:

(1) Attempting to influence the outcome of any Federal, State, or local election, referendum, initiative, or similar procedure, through contributions, endorsements, publicity, or similar activity;

(2) Establishing, administering,

contributing to, or paying the expenses of a political action committee, either directly or indirectly;

(3) Attempting to influence governmental decisions through an attempt to affect the opinions of the general public or any segment thereof;

(4) Attempting to influence governmental decisions through communications with any member or employee of a legislative body, or with any government official or employee who may participate in the decisionmaking process;

(5) Participating in or contributing to the expenses of litigation other than litigation in which the organization is a party with standing to sue or defend on its own behalf; or

(6) Contributing money, services, or any other thing of value, as dues or otherwise, to an organization that has political advocacy as a substantial organizational purpose, or that spends \$100,000 or more per year on activities constituting political advocacy.

c. Political advocacy does not include the following activities:

(1) Making available the results of nonpartisan analysis, study, or research, the distribution of which is not primarily designed to influence the outcome of any Federal, State, or local election, referendum, initiative, or similar procedure, or any governmental decision;

(2) Providing technical advice or assistance to a governmental body or to a committee or other subdivision thereof in response to a written request by such body or subdivision;

(3) Participating in litigation on behalf of other persons, if the organization has received a Federal, State, or local grant, contract, or other agreement for the express purpose of doing so;

(4) Applying or making a bid in connection with a grant, contract, unsolicited proposal, or other agreement, or providing information in connection with such application at the request of the government agency awarding the grant, contract, or other agreement; or

(5) Engaging in activities specifically required by law.

d. An organization has political advocacy as a "substantial organizational purpose" if:

(1) The organization's solicitations for membership or contributions

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acknowledge that the organization engages in activities constituting political advocacy; or

(2) Twenty percent (20%) or more of the organization's annual expenditures, other than those incurred in connection with Federal, State or local grants, contracts, or other agreements, or incurred in connection with political advocacy.

e. The term, "governmental decisions" includes:

(1) The introduction, passage amendment, defeat, signing, or veto of legislation, appropriations, resolutions, or constitutional amendments at the Federal, State, or local level;

(2) Any rulemakings, guidelines, policy statements or other administrative decisions of general applicability and future effect; or

(3) Any licensing, grant, ratemaking, formal adjudication or informal adjudication, other than actions or decisions related to the administration of the specific grant, contract, or agreement involved.

f. Notwithstanding the provisions of other cost principles in this circular:

(1) Salary costs of individuals are unallowable if:

(a) The work of such individuals includes activities constituting political advocacy, other than activities that are both ministerial and non-material; or

(b) The organization has required or induced such individuals to join or pay dues to an organization, other than a labor union, that has political advocacy as a substantial organizational purpose, or to engage in political advocacy during non-working hours.

(2) The following costs are unallowable:

(a) Building or office space in which more than 5% of the usable space occupied by the organization or an affiliated organization is devoted to activities constituting political advocacy;

(b) Items of equipment or other items used in part for political advocacy;

(c) Meetings and conferences devoted in any part to political advocacy;

(d) Publication and printing allocable in part to political advocacy; and

(e) Membership in an organization that has political advocacy as a substantial organizational purpose, or that spends \$100,000 or more per year in connection with political advocacy.

2. Renumber subsequent paragraphs.

[FR Doc. 83-2031 Filed 1-21-83; 1:28 pm]

BILLING CODE 3110-01-M

April 4, 1983

FROM: Julia C. Bloch, AA/FVA

SUBJECT: Notes from the ACVFA Sub-Committee (S/C) on Food Aid Meeting of March 4, 1983.

Sub-Committee Members Attending

Phillip Johnston, CARE
Richard O'Ffill, SAWS
LaVern Freeh, Land O'Lakes, Inc.
Martin Sorkin, Consulting Food Economist
Julia V. Taft, Georgetown University
Mary McDonald, Cook County Board of Commissioners

Sub-Committee Members Absent

Robert Beasley
International Trade,
Farmland Industries
Walter P. Falcon, Food
Research Institute,
Stanford University

Others Attending

J.C. Bloch, AA/FVA
CRS/NY, Father Charlebois
CRS, NY, Robert Kocienda
CRS/NY, William M. Przensky
CRS/Jamaica, Donald Carcierl
FVA/PVC, Thomas C. Luche

Julia Bloch convened this inaugural meeting of the Food Aid subcommittee in the absence of a Chairman. She suggested the objective of the meeting might be to determine the role and function of the subcommittee, its agenda for the coming year and the requisite resource requirements to carry out its functions.

Because of the varying backgrounds of subcommittee members with respect to knowledge of and experience with P.L. 480, discussion was wide-ranging. Major points covered included: (1) helping AID and the USG to define food aid's role in the 1980's; (2) raising public consciousness and understanding of food aid; (3) strengthening food aid's constituency by bringing together the different food aid interest groups, such as the PVOs, agri-businesses, producers, and coops.

Helping to Define Food Aid's Role in the 1980's: There was considerable discussion as to whether the sub-committee should deal with P.L. 480 in its entirety or only with the Title II grant program. Opinions varied, although an inclination emerged that the subcommittee should address P.L. 480 Title II first, given the complexity of the program and the unfamiliarity of some subcommittee members with the subject.

Subcommittee members and observers involved in the implementation of P.L. 480 Title II programs expressed a need for AID to clarify the philosophy and objectives of the P.L. 480 program. There ensued a discussion of the legislative history of P.L. 480, its statutorily mandated multi-purposes, and the program's complex inter-agency governing processes. Although no conclusions were reached, subcommittee members deliberated the pros and cons of providing advice on food aid to AID or to the entire inter-agency subcommittee which deals with P.L. 480.

Raising Public Consciousness and Understanding: Much discussion turned on the issue of dealing with food aid critics. There was recognition that food aid is burdened by considerable public misperceptions. An observation was made that the critics are much better prepared to attack food aid than its proponents are to defend it. Subcommittee members evinced a strong need to have a better grounding in the issues surrounding food aid so that the subcommittee might play a role in sorting through the criticisms and making a substantive case for food aid.

Strengthening Food Aid's Constituency: Individual subcommittee members represented various food aid constituency groups (i.e. volags, coops and agri-business). There was recognition that by bringing the various groups together to recognize the complementarity of interests, support for food aid might be enhanced.

Other Issues: A number of operational issues were raised by volag observers involved in P.L. 480 implementation. Subcommittee members were not prepared to address such issues. There was a general feeling that the subcommittee's policy advisory role might be diminished if it involved itself in a plethora of implementation details with which members were unfamiliar.

Conclusions: The subcommittee selected Phillip Johnston of CARE as its Acting Chairman. It asked the Acting Chairman to meet with Julia Bloch to arrange for a thorough P.L. 480 briefing of the Sub-committee members prior to the next June meeting of the Advisory meeting. It also decided that the subcommittee would not be ready to proceed with the Advisory Committee's decision to focus on food aid at its June meeting.

Drafted: AID/FVA/PVC: T Luhe: 04/01/83: pdf: #0208I
Revised: AID/AA/FVA: J C Bloch: 04/04/83

cc: FVA/AC/FFP: L Twentyman
FVA/FFP/POD: W Pearson
FVA/PPE: B Sidman
ACVFA: T Byrd

Notes from the Meeting of the Development Education Subcommittee
of the ACVFA, Kingston, Jamaica

March 7, 1983, 6:30 p.m.

Advisory Committee Members present: John Sewell, Willie Campbell,
Enso Bighinatti, Steve Stockmeyer

AID Staff present: Beth Hogan

The second meeting of the Development Education Subcommittee was held at the Pegasus Hotel in Kingston, Jamaica. ACVFA Member John Sewell, President of the Overseas Development Council, convened at the request of the Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. Roy Pfautch, who was absent.

The first item on the agenda was the announcement of AID's FY 1983 Development Education Grants Program. Beth Hogan, Program Manager for Development Education, discussed the terms of the recently issued "Request for Proposal" and provided a brief overview of the activities initiated in FY 83 under this program. Three of the 1982 grant recipients were on the agenda to discuss the progress of their Development Education grant activities to date. Each grantee noted the important impact these grants have had on increasing the level of interest and

awareness of the issues pertaining to world hunger and its effect on women; (2) to develop an education program for use by the target groups and their memberships, and (3) to encourage the participation of PVOs and individuals in designing and supporting follow-on action programs for world hunger and women. Two conferences are scheduled to take place in April, one in Santa Barbara and the other in San Diego. In Los Angeles, project activities will be tied in with the End Hunger Televent (described later in the Subcommittee meeting).

Bread for the World Educational Fund was represented by John Olinger who highlighted the "Outreach on Hunger" project initiated in 1982 with the award of a Development Education grant. Through this project, Bread for the World Educational Fund is recruiting and training grassroots leaders through an existing network of church groups to conduct hunger and development education events in local communities nationwide. Training is provided through a series of ten weekend seminars conducted across the nation which offer training in both pertinent content areas and in communication skills. Each volunteer trained must pledge to conduct a certain number of educational events within his or her own community which assures the project an exponential impact of persons reached. While their target audience will initially be persons in the religious community, they will seek to have significant impact upon the communications, educational, political, and business communities

commitment to development education within their own organizations and the broader PVO community. As one meeting participant commented: "We have learned that one dollar spent on Development Education can be more productive, and have a far greater impact on development, than one dollar spent on a given project."

Mr. Norris Sydnor of the Booker T. Washington Foundation described his organization's program "Dialogue on Development" which was initiated with the award of a Development Education grant. This is a public information program aimed primarily at the American Black community and other minorities in an attempt to increase their understanding of, and participation in, the development process. To date, the "Dialogue on Development" program has consisted mainly of: four Washington Briefings, workshops at ten national conventions of major Black organizations, and the publication of development education materials in ten newsletters or journals of major national Black organizations.

ACVFA Member Willie Campbell of the Overseas Education Fund discussed their Development Education project: "Women and World Hunger; the Role of Women in Food Production. In the first year of the project OEF has targeted the leaders and members of professional women's associations and broad-based women's organizations in three cities (Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Diego). The goals of the project are: (1) to increase

in the process.

The next item on the agenda was an update on the technical issue of accounting principles applied to the development education activities undertaken by PVOs. At the last Subcommittee meeting, these issues were discussed at length (see ACVFA October meeting report, pgs. 30-32). At that time, Frank Kiehne, Executive Director of P.A.I.D. stated that a P.A.I.D. task force would meet in order to: (a) alert the PVO community that under a revised OMB Circular, costs normally allowed for "public information" would now be disallowed, unless previously approved as a separate program cost; (b) develop an operational definition of development education acceptable to the PVO community, AID, and OMB and (c) develop a flexible strategy for cost recovery for development education activities. This group has been formed and will continue to meet until these objectives are met.

Mr. Kiehne also announced the upcoming media workshop to be held in New York April 14-15 sponsored by P.A.I.D.; Public Interest Public Relations, Inc; and Teachers College, Columbia University. The two day conference will focus on media and communications techniques for development education featuring a variety of public relations specialists, publications directors and editors, development educators, and other media experts.

Next, ACVFA Member Willie Campbell of OEF provided a summary of the activities associated with the End Hunger Televent, a project with which she has been personally involved over the past several months and one which could prove to be an important model for Development Education in the future. In brief, the End Hunger Televent is a joint venture of the media and entertainment community and over 50 international and domestic PVOs operating as the "End Hunger Network." The purposes of this pilot project, focused in Southern California, are: (1) to generate participation and awareness about hunger and international development among thousands of individual viewers; (2) to mobilize a broad-based, grass-roots constituency in support of ending hunger and related development issues; and (3) to create awareness, volunteer support, and resources for international and domestic PVOs directly involved in hunger related activities.

The Televent has three parts: (1) a massive audience enrollment effort involving 15 regional committees, churches, schools, civic organizations and private agencies which will develop an audience of at least 100,000 pre-enrolled viewers, watching in groups, and provide them with materials to support active participation during the event; (2) the show itself, a 2 hour variety special, will use television to educate people about hunger through involvement in organizations with hunger related issues, and to generate public commitment to ending hunger through involvement

in organizations with hunger related programs; and (3) a post-event action support program which will manage the distribution of resources and interest generated by the Televent among participating groups, and continue to support and coordinate individual, group, and community activities resulting from it. The Televent will air in Southern California on April 9, 1983 from 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. It is expected that 250,000 to 500,000 people will view the event and as many as 20,000 volunteers will become involved in a continuing relationship with the issue. Based on the success of this first televent, the End Hunger Network hopes to replicate the model in seven cities across the United States in 1984, before broadcasting on network television in 1985. In any case, the Televent will be an important learning experience in the use of media for all PVOs.

The final topic of conversation centered on the Subcommittee's role and its agenda for future meetings. It was generally agreed to that the Subcommittee should take an active role in addressing issues brought forth by the PVO community relating to Development Education and propose through the full Committee, strategies for facilitating increased participation in this area to the AID Administrator. Support for the existing AID grant program was expressed with particular commendation made for the political neutrality which guided the 1982 selection process and the hope that this neutrality will prevail through the 1983 selection process as well. The Subcommittee also encouraged the

leadership role taken by P.A.I.D. in addressing the Auditing Principles issues and asked for an update in its next meeting. The Subcommittee stands ready to act as a conduit for proposing a resolution to this issue for the consideration of the full Committee and AID staff, when appropriate. As for future items to be addressed, John Sewell stated that he would like the subcommittee to focus on the exploration of ways to increase private sector funding for Development Education, which was received with enthusiasm. And finally, Enso Bighinatti said he would like to see the subcommittee address the larger issue of the Agency's strategy for implementing the Biden-Pell Amendment (which authorizes AID's Development Education activities), allowing for the input of Committee members and PVO leaders in shaping the direction of this strategy. There was a general consensus that a larger program budget will be necessary to broaden the impact of the Development Education program.

Mr. Sewell will take the lead in discussing these points with the Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. Pfautch, in order to build a substantive agenda for the next Subcommittee meeting.

ATTACHMENT II: PVO PROJECTS VISITED BY ACVFA

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES COUNCIL

Secretary: Mrs. G.E. Goodridge
Address: c/o 73 Hanover St., Kingston, Jamaica

The purposes of Friendly Societies are to give assistance, financial or otherwise, to members in times of illness or death and to provide scholarship assistance to children of members.

The Council was founded in 1943 to promote mutual cooperation of all Friendly Societies and to safeguard and develop their interest and privileges. There are 165 registered Friendly Societies affiliated to the Council.

For approximately 42 years the Friendly Societies have been working in Kingston and St. Andrew, but primarily in the rural areas. They operate in Highate, St. Mary.

- 1) The Lyndale Home for Girls (36 girls)
- 2) The Swift Pursell Home for Boys (approx. 52 boys)
- 3) The Highate Continuation School (approx. 350 girls and boys).
- 4) The Friend Craft Industries - producing some of the island's most exquisite craft and furniture).

CLIFTON VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING PROJECT

52 Mannings Hill Rd., Kingston, Jamaica

Project Manager: Sgt. Basil Grant

Project Coordinator: Pastor James Brown

This Centre was established in February 1975 under the leadership of the Clifton New Testament Church of God, 52 Mannings Hill Rd.

The basic aim was to provide training and employment to the young people in that area. The church members built the Centre at a cost of J\$30,000.

The project is intended to benefit the less fortunate in that community irrespective of their religion and to enable them to

acquire skills in the areas of dressmaking, tailoring and upholstery. At present 40 students are enrolled in training programmes which range from 12 months - 24 months. These students would not have been able to pay for training elsewhere.

This project has expanded rapidly and a second floor is now being constructed to accommodate more students. USAID has contributed approximately J\$8,893.75 to purchase equipment for this project.

The Canadian Government has contributed approximately J\$39,000 towards the construction and provision of equipment.

OPERATION FRIENDSHIP

Executive Director: Rev. Webster Edwards
15 Darling St., Kingston, Jamaica
(809) 933-8933

Population/Health/Education Projects

Situated in Western Kingston, pioneered by the Methodist Church in 1961. Presently a project of the churches, the United Congregation of Israelites and a number of service organizations.

A i m s

- 1) To create a bridge of understanding and friendship between the "haves" and "have nots"
- 2) To increase educational opportunities and training
- 3) To provide health and family planning services to the immediate community
- 4) To provide casework counselling and advisory services to people from the area.

S e r v i c e s

Health and Dental Clinics
Family Planning Clinics
Basic School
Adult Education - General Literacy Campaign

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Vocational Skills Training Project
2c East Bell Rd., Kingston, Jamaica

Established in the sixties
USAID's assistance: August 31, 1979 - September 1, 1983 -
US\$500,000.

USAID is providing an Operational Program Grant to Operation Friendship in order to institutionalize with Operation Friendship the capacity to provide life skills to 730 young men and women during the life of the project and the capability to train approximately 150 men and women a year in the areas of trade, service and life skills.

Operation Friendship is providing skills training in the areas of automobile mechanics, woodwork, metal work and industrial sewing. USAID is purchasing the additional machinery needed to upgrade these areas.

A new three-storey classroom block has been constructed with USAID funds at the cost of approximately US\$118,182.62. This building is now completed and is being equipped to provide training in the areas of air conditioning and refrigeration, electrical installation and small appliances repair, and lithography.

Yallahs Agricultural Project

Peace Corps Project Officer: Mr. Davis Hutton

This is a project run by the U.S. Peace Corps with the cooperation of the Social Development Commission. It commenced in 1982 and aims to teach approximately 10 young men, drawn from the Government's School Leavers programme, agricultural and marketing skills. They farm 5 acres of land and 50% of the gross sales is divided among the participants while the other 50% is re-utilized for the project.

This project, run by Peace Corps Volunteers (2) had a most successful year financially and was relatively successful in respect of its attrition rate which was one third.

Additional assistance has also been obtained from the British High Commission.

The Project now has a contract with a nearby processing concern - Fletcher Bowman.

6/6

Project Hope (Health, Opportunity for People Everywhere)

Part of People to People Health Inc. A non-profit institution which is a U.S. based health education foundation founded 25 years ago by Dr. William Walsh. Headquarters in Milwood, VA, U.S.A.

There are seven programmes in the Ministries of Health and Education. Main focus on personnel and technician training for Ministry of Health personnel.

MONA REHABILITATION CENTRE

Medical Officer in Charge: Prof. John Golding, C.D., O.P.E., F.P.S.C.

Chairman, Polio Foundation (Jamaica) Trust: Mr. Sammy Henriques, C.B.E., J.P.

Matron: Mrs. I.P. Clarke-Morgan
Mona Rehabilitation Centre
Kingston 7, Jamaica, W.I.
(809) 927-7209

Established in 1954, Administered by Government
Patient population approximately 200, all ages and all types of crippling conditions. In addition there are 40 severely disabled children living in the Athlone Wing, which is part of the Centre but administered by the Jamaica Red Cross Society.

A c t i v i t i e s

Monex Ltd. - holding company for various workshops, e.g. woodwork, jewellery, sewing and straw work.

Sports Centre - participants have taken part in International Paraplegic sports since 1966 and have maintained a consistently high standard.

The Hope Valley School Goat Farm Project is designed to expose and train disabled patients as well as able-bodied Jamaicans drawn from rural Jamaica and other islands of the Caribbean, in certain aspects of animal husbandry. The trust of the programme will be such, that disabled patients, on their release from the institution, will be equipped to earn a living from livestock.

At the farm activities range from planting fodder for the animals, to chicken rearing. Adjacent to the farm is a biogas plant which is under construction. All the farming activities mentioned, are so designed that the waste will be fed into gutters that will empty into the biogas digesters. The disabled will also receive training in this alternative energy source.

Approximately 700 students from the Hope Valley Experimental School which includes 80 disabled students will stand to benefit from this programme.

The U.S. has provided US\$ 5,000 to purchase one Ram Coat to proven stock and 25 Nubian Does of breeding age, for the Farm Programme.

Cheshire Village (run in association with Mona Rehabilitation Centre.)

Chairman: Mr. Alty Sasso
Secretary: Mrs. Z. Richards
c/o Mona Rehabilitation Centre
Kingston 7, Jamaica, W.I.

Established in 1975

Run by Cheshire Homes (Ja) Ltd. - associated with the world-wide Cheshire Homes Movement started by Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, V.C.

Twenty houses especially designed for the use of the physically disabled with a community orientation so that the elderly and physically handicapped can associate with normal people. Presently 6 of these houses are reserved for the disabled.

Thirteen homes are donated by the following organizations and individuals:

Roman Catholic Diocese of Kingston	Seven Ltd.
Myers, Fletcher & * Gordon	Rene Enriques
MacJalie Stephen	Jam. Banna Producers Assoc.
Ian Hendreson	Grace Kennedy & Co. Ltd.
RAF Assoc. of Jamaica	Freemansons of Jamaica
Continental Merchant Bank	Seprod Ltd.
	Bank of Nova Scotia

Seven homes were constructed through the efforts of the Jamaica Directors of Cheshire Homes.

Bustamante Hospital for Children

Medical Director: Dr. Keith McKenzie
Patron: Lady Gladys Bustamante

This is a 200 bed hospital for children aged 0-10 years. Established in 1963 by the Government and administered by them. There are 8 wards and a 6 bed Intensive Care Unit. Serves mainly the Kingston metropolitan area but being a referral hospital it does get cases from other areas in the island.

There are 26 doctors and 102 nurses of all levels. The main illnesses are gastroenteritis and respiratory illness. The specialties such as neuro surgery and orthopaedics are covered by part time medical staff from other government hospitals.

PVO - namely the friends of the hospital play a vital and dynamic role in the life of the hospital having provided a school and a library (The Nancy Reagan Library).

Catholic Relief Services

Director: Mr. Don Carcierra

Through the United States Catholic Conference, Catholic Bishops in the U.S. collect funds on special Sunday (LAETARE Sunday) in Lent. This fund is used mainly for charities and development work.

This started in the early sixties in Jamaica, specifically as a relief programme.

It is now a small feeding programme from EEC (egg, skim milk and butter oil).

The main trust is development programmes in agriculture, nutrition and economics.

Jamaica Youth Corps workers help the agricultural extension officers to encourage households to grow their own food.

National Development Foundation (NDF)

Objectives, Activities and Services:

To provide non-traditional credit through the creation and

administration of a revolving loan fund supported by the provision of business guidance and technical assistance to its clientele.

Members:

The membership of the organization which is presently 80, is made up of private/public sector firms and other organizations.

Collaboration:

NDF is a result of the joint efforts of the Pan American Development Foundation, the Small Businesses Association of Jamaica, USAID and the Jamaican Private Sector.

Prepared by:

Dr. Sonja Sinclair
For the Caribbeana Council
March 6, 1983

ATTACHMENT III: PRESS COVERAGE



For Your Information From the Office of Public Affairs

Agency for International Development Washington, DC 20523

Mubarak, Sharon Meet On Sinai Border Dispute

Reagan's Blueprint

The President's goal is to keep Marxist dictatorships out of the hemisphere with a blend of economic aid and military arms. Outlook: An uphill battle lies ahead.

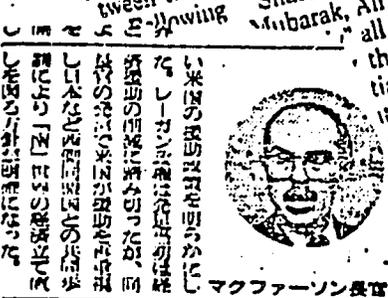
Smaller Caribbean Nations Seek Increased US Aid

Bureau For Private Enterprise Fosters Overseas Investments

North Yemen's War

ACVFA in JAMAICA

March 6-10, 1983



Economic Aid First Priority of U.S. AID

World Food Problems

Turkish Chief Reiterates Pledge of Democracy

Technology Key to Former African Colonies Retain Strong French Ties

U.S. Gives Signal to Bangladesh: It Sees No Problem Over the Coup

Special to The New York Times
ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast. — When Graham Greene toured Africa in the 1930's, he crossed the border

"Journey Without Maps," is illustrat- ing, for it turns up an aspect of Euro- pean colonial rule in Africa that still has their notions of culture and civilization to a much deeper level, imprecise of rule that

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EXTENDING THE WORK OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

by Franklin McKnight

THE DAILY GLEANER, March 20, 1963 - Kingston, Jamaica

Note: The first quarterly meeting of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) to be held outside of the United States, ended on Thursday March 10 at the Pegasus Hotel in Kingston.

Officials of ACVFA have said that among the reasons for the choice of Jamaica as site for the conference are: progress being made here in voluntary work; the fact that Jamaica's proximity offered the opportunity for heads of private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to see the work being done in a country with well established voluntary programmes; the welcome extended by PVOs in Jamaica and, the fact that the CBI in which Jamaica figured prominently was being discussed at the time when the venue for the meeting was being decided on.

Nearly 250 PVOs which have worldwide programmes and which are headquartered in the United States, are registered with ACVFA. The Committee which is part of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) coordinates activities between the U.S. government and U.S. private voluntary organizations that have on-going programmes in relief, rehabilitation and development throughout the world.

The conference was an intense one from its Monday morning start, with a stirring address by Jamaica's Minister of Youth and Community Development, Errol Anderson, through the various sessions dealing with such varied topics as: Perspectives on the Caribbean Basin Initiative; PVO activities in the Caribbean; Caribbean Regional Development; Women in Development and, Support for Indigenous PVOs. Some of the nearly 200 participants in the conference also had a chance to visit PVO projects in Jamaica.

During the Conference, I spoke with Mr. E. Morgan Williams, who has been active in the promotion of self-help programmes in the Third World and who is Chairman of ACVFA. (Extracts)



WILLIAMS

GLEANER: Tell me how you became involved with ACVFA.

CHAIRMAN: I have been President of the Cooperative League of the US which draws its membership from Credit Unions, Rural Electrical Co-ops, Cooperative Insurance Companies, Housing Co-ops and Farmer Marketing Co-ops. The Cooperative League helps in the development of Co-ops in the United States as well as in the Developing world. As such it gets us involved with US AID which makes funds available to the development of Co-ops in the developing world. US AID, Director appointed me as chairman of ACVFA (an agency of USAID) in September 1961 as I was working closely with US-AID projects.

GLEANER: What do you consider to be the most important aspect of your work as Chairman of ACVFA?

CHAIRMAN: Our committee is a focal point for the entire private and voluntary organizations in the United States that deal with USAID. We interact with over 500 groups in the U.S. and hear their problems and get to represent them. It is very important that our committee can find ways to do new things for voluntary organizations.

GLEANER: Now that you have held your first meeting outside of the United States, do you consider it worthwhile to hold future meetings outside of the US?

CHAIRMAN: I would think so. There are several ex. members of the committee who need to see USAID projects first hand and many of

whom have not had much interaction with PVOs outside of the US.

GLEANER: Have you been to the developing world before?

CHAIRMAN: Only to Egypt. This is why this is an important occasion for me to broaden my ideas about the region and to interact with PVO leaders here.

GLEANER: What is it that is the strongest thought coming to you from this conference?

CHAIRMAN: It is amazing to me that (we) can bring people together from many different activities and find that there is a common thread of commitment among them. The conference is reinforcing the fact that the human and economic problems throughout the world have a great deal of common ground... We get beyond the politicians, in a sense. Governments and politicians have a way of dividing people but when we come together we can build bridges. By coming here we show that PVOs without an abundance of government control are a vital force in human and economic development.

GLEANER: So do you extend your programmes to countries which are considered antagonistic to US philosophy or government?

CHAIRMAN: Our government has provided assistance to countries not because we support a regime but because the people are in need.

GLEANER: This conference has been emphasizing business involvement in voluntary aid and development, and production from voluntary aid projects...

CHAIRMAN: The committee supports the view that human and economic development will best take place when there is a partnership between government, private businesses, and private voluntary organizations. There is a limit on what governments and organizations can do to subsidize (services for) people. Especially in the third world businesses have a very important part to play in provision of productive work in education and in training. In the past, PVOs and governments have left out businesses. We feel that this is counter productive. We want to set up a new triangle of business, PVOs and governments to work on the problems (that face us).

GLEANER: What, outside of the formal objectives, should you achieve from the conference?

CHAIRMAN: First, we hope to influence the policies of USAID to make sure they strongly support PVOs all over the world. Secondly, some new opportunities will be available for American PVOs to work with PVOs in the Caribbean and, thirdly, we should see new ways how PVOs and businesses can work together. Remember that a lot of clout is represented by the people here.

GLEANER: What has the reception in Jamaica been like?

CHAIRMAN: Positive. The people have been very friendly. The PVOs here react very favourably to their counterparts at the conference.

Editorials

DAILY GLEANER 3/8/83

A WORTHY CONFERENCE

The meeting of the Advisory Committee to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) on Voluntary Foreign Aid is of welcome significance. This is the first meeting outside the USA of the Committee which advises the US State Department on Foreign Aid involving private voluntary agencies. It meets every quarter and this quarterly meeting was agreed to be held in Jamaica.

According to officials of the Advisory Committee, including the Chairman Mr. E. Morgan Williams, it was felt necessary to meet on site in one of the countries where public aid through USAID, as well as private voluntary people-to-people aid were being administered, and Jamaica recommended itself because of its proximity to the USA, and because of the progress being made here in the development and work of private voluntary agencies.

It was felt, also that as American private voluntary organisations have been concerned with their role in the Caribbean Basin Initiative since President Reagan announced the Administration's Bill in late February 1982, it would be appropriate to meet in Jamaica which had been one of the foremost proponents of the concept of the CBI, and has been involved in lobbying for its passage by Congress.

As we understand it, in March 1982 a coalition of American Private Voluntary Organisations introduced a people-to-people amendment proposing that the CBI should earmark \$50 million to flow directly through American Private Voluntary Organisations for development assistance in the targeted Caribbean countries. The people-to-people amendment was introduced in Congress in several forms by the PVO community in the USA, and in addition PVOs have questioned USAID officials about agency policy regarding the role of Private Voluntary Organisations in

the economic support funds for the CBI.

We do not know how successful has been the PVO amendment, but clearly the decision to meet in Jamaica, suggests that the US administration has got the message of the need for the people-to-people contact in the development of US Voluntary Aid to Private Voluntary Organisations in the Caribbean. As we understand it, there are scores of representatives from several Private Voluntary Organisations in the USA in addition to representatives from a number of voluntary agencies in Jamaica and umbrella organisations from Haiti, Belize, Honduras and the Dominican Republic. Some of the representatives read like a Who's Who in business and in intellectual, academic and social development circles in the USA and in the Caribbean. We welcome them all, and we trust that the four-day deliberations and field visits will point a way to closer relationships between organisations in the USA and organisations here.

Already there has been some significant relationship. For example, the Trade Union Education Institute owes its existence to cooperation between the labour movement in the USA and the labour movement in Jamaica. Similarly the VOUCH (Voluntary Organisation for the Upliftment of Children) owes much of its support to the Save The Children Movement in the United States. And there are other examples. But it is hoped that flowing from this conference, there will be some firmer organisational framework for a continued two-way flow between American Private Voluntary Organisations and Jamaican and Caribbean Private Voluntary Organisations.

For as the Minister of Youth and Community Development said in his welcome yesterday, Voluntarism is of the people, by the people, and for the people, and an exchange of experience can be of great mutual benefit.

U.S. social welfare organisers for conference here

DAILY GLEANER 3/4/83

Some 200 representatives from U.S. private voluntary organization in social welfare will meet in Jamaica from Sunday to next Thursday, at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel.

The conference is one of the quarterly meetings of the U.S. Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign

Aid. This committee is composed of organizations which do overseas foreign aid; and which advises the U.S. State Department.

Dr. **Toye Brown-Byrd**, wife of the Rev. **Cameron Wells Byrd**, of the Church of the Redeemer (Presbyterian) in Washington, U.S.A., is chairman of the Committee.

The Jamaica meeting, which is being organised by the Washington-based Caribbean Council on behalf of U.S. A.I.D., will be concerned with economic development in the Caribbean and co-operation between voluntary organizations and voluntary social agencies in the Caribbean.

Accordingly, representatives from Caribbean agencies have also been invited to attend.

The Advisory Committee has 27 members drawn from private voluntary organisations, from Business, and from private citizens.

Among the 200 people from some 100 U.S. private voluntary organisations expected to attend will be representatives from the Co-operative Movement, Save the Children, C.A.R.E., Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, Lutheran World Relief, Director of development of Howard University, Phelps-Stokes Foundation, League of Women and Women's World Banking.

Among individuals attending from the U.S. will be **Mr. George Abbott**, President of Ithaca textiles, said to be the largest manufacturers of knitted panty-hose in the U.S.A.; **Mr. Ted Connolly**, of the Oakland Port Authority, which has introduced most modern methods of control in the ports; **Mrs. Anna Chennault**, widow of the famed U.S. General; **Dr. Mary Little**, of the Office of Disaster Preparedness in the U.S.A.; **Dr. Jim Joseph**, President of the Council of Foundations; and **Mrs. Julia Chang Block**, Assistant Administrator of U.S. A.I.D.

The conference starts on Sunday evening when the Hon. **Neville Lewis**, Minister of Social Services, will welcome the representatives. The official opening will be on Monday morning, by the Minister of Youth and Community Development, the Hon. **Errol Anderson**.

In addition to lectures and discussions, field trips to observe some aspects of social development in Jamaica will be undertaken.

The Council of Voluntary Social Services in Jamaica has been in a consultative capacity to the organisers of the Conference, the **Gleaner** understands.

There will be a press briefing today morning at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel.

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U.S. voluntary agency wants to spend \$10-m on projects here

THE DAILY GLEANER 3/5/83

A PROPOSAL TO SPEND more than \$10 million between 20 and 40 developmental, rehabilitatory and relief projects in Jamaica, is being considered by the Advisory Committee of Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) which is holding a "historic" conference of more than 200 foreign participants, beginning on Monday at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel, New Kingston.

The committee is part of the U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), the U.S. Government agency that provides economic and humanitarian assistance to developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Near East.

Some of the more than 200 representatives of U.S. and Caribbean governments, private voluntary organizations, businesses, and universities have been arriving for the meeting which is the first of the quarterly meetings of the group to be held outside of its headquarters in the United States.

About 200 of the 400 to 500 private voluntary organizations (PVOs) which are associated with ACVFA are registered with the committee which was established in 1946. The committee's roles include advising the A.I.D. Administrator on policy-issues in countries where the A.I.D. is working; educating the American public about the A.I.D.'s programmes and liaising between private voluntary organizations and A.I.D.

Speaking at a press conference called at the Pegasus Hotel yesterday morning, Dr. Toye Byrd, Executive Director of ACVFA, said the conference was an historic one, being the first meeting "on site" outside of the United States. Jamaica was chosen as a venue after long and careful consideration, she said, and was favoured because of the welcome extended by local PVOs, the fact that the Caribbean Basin Initiative in which Jamaica figures prominently, was being raised at the time the conference venue was being decided and because it offered an opportunity for many American PVOs to visit the country and get

their "hands wet" in the various PVO projects.

THE FUNDS for the proposed projects which, if approved, should be ready for implementation in the next U.S. fiscal year beginning in October, are to come from the A.I.D.'s direct-dollar funds and "counterpart local funds" derived partly from sales of commodities provided to the Jamaican Government at long-term concessional credit. The U.S./ A.I.D. administers most of the foreign economic assistance programmes of the U.S. Government.

Dr. Lewis Reade, the A.I.D.'s Executive Director in Jamaica, said the Committee has been active here for the last 26 years and has, during that time, been working with several voluntary organizations here. A.I.D. has about \$4.4 billion in the present fiscal year for development assistance and economic support programmes, throughout the world.

Several private voluntary organizations from around the Caribbean will be represented at the four-day conference. Organizations to be represented include those in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Belize, Honduras and Barbados. Fifty-two representatives of the Council of Voluntary Social Services are also expected to attend the conference.

The representatives of ACVFA will

(Cont'd on Page 17 Col. 1)

Continued from Page 1

spend two days visiting local voluntary organizations and their projects. Dr. Byrd described the venture as a "people-to-people-project". Following the conference, the committee will make recommendations on how A.I.D. may give direct funds to voluntary organizations here.

THE CONFERENCE which begins on Monday after a welcome reception and special workshops on Sunday, has four main objectives. They are:

- To enable ACVFA members to gain understanding of A.I.D. development activities and visit A.I.D. field projects;

- To explore the feasibility of PVO-Corporate collaboration in the Caribbean region;

- To facilitate consultation among Caribbean government officials, PVOs and business representatives regarding mutual interests in the Caribbean Basin Initiative;

- To gather advice from PVOs in the field on the issues associated with A.I.D. support to indigenous groups and organizations.

Mr. E. Morgan Williams, chairman of the Co-operative Committee and president of the Co-operative League of the USA, will declare open the conference on Monday. Jamaica's Minister of Youth and Community Development, the Hon. Errol Anderson, is also scheduled to address the conference on Monday.

Among others attending the press conference were Dr. Al Head, Cultural Officer of the USIS in Jamaica; Evonne Johnson, Programme Assistant, with USAID in Jamaica; Barry Wells, Peace Corps officer; Walker Williams, Director of the Caribbean Council; Claire Starkey, a representative of the Caribbean Council; Angella Wright, Press Liaison out of US AID Washington Offices; and Joan Williams who is responsible for logistics at the Conference.

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DISCUSSING VOLUNTARY AID: Dr. Toye Byrd (third left) Executive Director of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) outlining details of the work of the committee established in 1946 and which is to hold its "historic" conference at the Pegasus Hotel, Kingston, from March 10 to 14. The committee is part of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) and coordinates activities between the U.S. Government and U.S. private voluntary organizations that have ongoing programmes throughout the world. Over 200 representatives of

U.S. and Caribbean governments, private voluntary organizations, businesses and universities will attend the four day conference. At the press conference at the Pegasus yesterday, it was also disclosed that ACVFA is considering several projects which, if approved, would cost \$10.6 million dollars. Others attending the press conference included (l-r): Dr. Al Head, Cultural Affairs Officer of the USIS; Mr. Barry Wells, Senior Peace Corp Officer; Evonne Johnson, Programme Assistant of the U.S.A.I.D. in Jamaica and Dr. Lewis Reade, Director of U.S. A.I.D. in Jamaica.

US-Carib voluntary agencies talking...

Let's work together

A TOTAL OF 52 local voluntary organisations will be attending the annual confab of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, which opens this morning at the Pegasus Hotel, New Kingston.

The Council of Voluntary Social Services (CVSS) is responsible for bringing together the 52 groups attending the conference, out of some 200 representatives from the United States and countries of the Caribbean such as Barbados, Belize, Honduras, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

And a proposal is now before the US Administration for funding some of the

52 organisations' projects to the tune of US\$10 million. However, the fund is not expected to be approved before the next 90 days.

Speaking at a press conference Friday at the Pegasus Hotel, Dr. Toye Byrd said the meeting in Kingston was the first to be held outside of the United States against the background of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) which

provides an opportunity for US Private Voluntary Organisations (PVO) to get a first hand look at projects here.

Dr. Byrd said two of the three and a half days of the conference would be spent by the PVO's visiting local projects.

The four-day conference will focus on possible collaboration between pri-

vate voluntary organisations and business and how American and Caribbean Voluntary agencies can work together.

Chairman of the Advisory Committee and president of the Co-operative League of the USA, E. Morgan Williams will open the conference this morning. US-AID's Deputy Administrator

Jay Morris will also address the confab on private and voluntary co-operation in the Caribbean.

Dr. Lewis Reade, US-AID's executive director here noted, that the Committee has been operating in the island for over two decades, during which time it worked with several voluntary organisations.

Of the 500 PVOs in the United States, only 200 are registered with the Advisory Committee, established in 1946 by the then US president.

Four-day conference on voluntary aid opens today

Members of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid who arrived in the island yesterday afternoon for a four day conference starting at the Pegasus Hotel this morning were welcomed by Social Security Minister Hon. Neville Lewis at a cocktail party at the Pegasus last night.

Over 100 delegates from all over the United States headed by the Committee's chairman Mr. E. Morgan Williams arrived for the quarterly meeting which is being held out of the United States for the first time. The welcoming session was organized by the Caribbeana Council.

In welcoming the delegation, Minister Lewis said

that voluntary private organizations "have played a significant role" in Jamaica's development, and that the meeting was taking place at a time when Jamaica was making considerable efforts to achieve economic growth.

Describing ACVFA as "an organization which is dedicated to closer American Caribbean relations through economic development", Mr. Lewis added that the Committee's plan to discuss issues around CBI was "most welcome". He continued: "It is my hope that this meeting will be instructive and that new perspectives will be obtained... in advancing the welfare of our peoples".

Also addressing the large group of foreign and

local delegates were Mr. Williams; Mr Otto Reich, assistant administrator of Latin American and Caribbean branch of USAID; Mr Lewis Reade USAID Mission representative in Jamaica; and Julia Chang Bloch, assistant administrator for USAID Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance.

The objective of the meeting is to enable ACVFA members to gain first hand information and understanding of AID development activities. The group will also visit AID field projects, and explore the feasibility of private voluntary organization and corporate collaboration in the Caribbean.

The meetings will dis-

cuss among other issues, USAID's development efforts in the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Development, and support to indigenous private voluntary organizations.

The main speakers for today's session are, Youth Minister the Hon. Errol Anderson; Mr. Reade, Mr Reich, Mr. J. Michael Farrell, private sector coordinator, CBI; Dr. Pierre Armand, president, Haitian Association of Voluntary Agencies, Haiti; Ramiro Irabien, president of the Federation of Honduran Private Development Organizations; and Elise Sayles, director, Council of Voluntary Social Services, Jamaica. The moderator will be Mr. Williams.



SHAW PHOTO

WELCOME: Minister of Social Security, Mr. Neville Lewis (second right) extending a welcome to the members of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) at the Pegasus Hotel on Sunday evening. The representatives of U.S. and Caribbean governments, private voluntary organizations (PVOs) businesses and universities are in Jamaica to attend ACVFA's four day conference—the first to be held outside of the United States. The committee coordinates activities between

the U.S. government and U.S. private voluntary organizations. Mr. Lewis expressed the wish that the new perspectives will be obtained at the conference. Others in the picture are (l-r): Dr. Marie Davis Gadsen, of the Washington Bureau of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; Mr. Otto Reich, Assistant Administrator, AID Latin America and the Caribbean who yesterday called for productivity in the PVO projects; Dr. Julia C. Bloch, of Food for Peace and Mr. E. Morgan Williams, Chairman of ACVFA.



GIBBS PHOTO

TRAINING NEEDED FOR VOLUNTEERS: Minister of Youth and Community Development, Errol Anderson, (l) yesterday told members of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) about Jamaica's history of voluntary service and said that there was no shortage of persons who were willing to give voluntary service. However he said that

there was great need for training so that local volunteer agencies could strengthen their administrative and managerial capacity. The Minister asked ACVFA to consider what help they could give in this area. Members of the committee are at right. The conference which started yesterday continue today and ends on Thursday.

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Anderson seeks training for local volunteers

DAILY GLEANER
3/8/83

The Minister of Youth and Community Development, the Hon. Errol Anderson, yesterday called on the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) meeting in Kingston to assist in the training of persons involved in voluntary service in Jamaica so that local voluntary organizations may strengthen their "administrative and managerial capacity".

Mr. Anderson made his call while addressing the plenary session on the opening day of the ACVFA four-day conference at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel. He said that some areas of training needs include: modern scientific meth-

ods, child care, social psychology and other "technical areas" which he said were sadly lacking in Jamaica.

The Youth and Community Development Minister told the gathering of nearly 200 representatives of U.S. and Caribbean governments, private voluntary organizations, businesses and universities, and several members of Jamaica's Council for Voluntary Social Services (CVSS) that Jamaica's history, stretching back over a period of over 300 years, is replete with the pioneering efforts of voluntary work by a large

(Cont'd on Page 12 Col. 7)

Anderson seeks training

Continued from Page 1

number of organizations.

This work started with the Church which played a dominant part and remains a "pillar" in basic formal education in Jamaica. The Jamaica Agricultural Society was another agency which has played an important part in voluntary service over the years.

TRACING THE DEVELOPMENTS in voluntary work in Jamaica further, the Minister said that the CVSS came into existence 35 years ago to coordinate the efforts of the various voluntary organizations here. He said that the CVSS has now categorised its membership into: Children's Agencies; Youth Agencies; Community Services Organizations; Services for the Handicapped; Church Agencies; Service Clubs; Health Services, and Special Interest Organizations.

The Minister said: "It is well understood that the vast number of persons required to implement various types of services this country requires could never be remunerated through the coffers of Government. In fact, this army of dedicated voluntary public servants do not seek remuneration, but only the opportunity to serve".

Apart from the opportunity to serve, the only other request the volunteers make is, "for the tool to do the job, and usually the most appropriate tool required is that of the development of skills through training."

Mr. Anderson said that he noted that one of the objectives of the conference was to gather advice from private voluntary organizations in the field on the potential utility of AID support to indigenous private voluntary organizations".

With this in mind, he was soliciting the aid of ACVFA in the training of local voluntary workers because "one of the weak areas of voluntary organizations in this country is their inability to

train satisfactorily those members of their staff who they believe can strengthen their administrative and managerial capacity".

Mr. Anderson urged ACVFA to consider the possibility of training local volunteers and said any help in this direction would be highly appreciated.

ALSO ADDRESSING yesterday's plenary session of the conference were Dr. Lewis Reade, Director of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) mission in Jamaica; and Mr. Otto Reich, US/AID Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Both Dr. Reade and Mr. Reich stressed the need for productivity to be an integral part of the projects to be undertaken by private voluntary organizations (PVOs).

Dr. Reade said that AID's philosophy was "growth with equity". The growth aspect must be stressed, as equity without growth would mean the spreading of poverty. He said that AID was supporting Jamaica's financial programmes with the IMF and the World Bank, as well as in developing the productive sector of the economy, especially Agriculture.

Mr. Reich said that social services must go with growth and Jamaica's experience in the latter part of the 70's provides an excellent example of the reason why productivity must increase along with the provision of social services.

During the 70's, he said, the Jamaican Government "made an effort to deal with social problems" but not with the productive sector. In fact, he said, some of the programmes undermined the productive sector. The net effect was that per capita income declined by 25 per cent in the last eight years of the 70's.

"The only way to increase productive welfare is to become more productive," Mr. Reich said.

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Gibbs photo

OVERSEAS VISITORS TOUR HOSPITAL: Lady Bustamante, Patron of the Bustamante Hospital for Children, second from right, sharing a pleasant moment with members of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid who are in the island for their quarterly meeting, while on tour of the Hospital yesterday. Sharing in the occasion from left are Matron Millicent Ruddock, Dr Toyé Byrd, Executive Director of the Advisory Committee and Dr Marie Gadsden, a member of the Committee. Dr Byrd said she thought the members of staff were "doing so much with so little resources", adding that the atmosphere, team work and dedication were amazing. She noted the "calm, quiet, caring atmosphere" of the hospital and said they were well organised.

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State Dept. officer sees CBI passage in Spring

DAILY GLEANER 3/9/83
All of the 80 new members of the United States Congress have been visited and asked to give their support to the trade and aid provisions of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) which is to come before the U.S. Congress shortly.

This disclosure was made on Monday by Mr. J. Michael Farrell, Private Sector Coordinator of the Caribbean Basin Initiative in the U.S. State Department, as he addressed the plenary session of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) at the Pegasus Hotel, New Kingston. Both Mr. Farrell and Mr. Otto Reich, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean, expressed optimism that Congress will approve the trade and investment provisions of the CBI.

Over a dozen Caribbean and Latin American countries have already benefitted from the aid portion of the CBI by which \$350 million dollars in bilateral aid was extended to these countries. Under the CBI, Jamaica received \$50 million in aid last year and this

brought aid received from the U.S. Government to \$145 million in that year.

The trade and investment portions of the CBI package, though getting through the U.S. Senate, failed to make it through Congress before the mid term elections last year. President Regan has since expressed his regret that the provisions which seek to allow easier access to the U.S. market for goods from the region and to stimulate inflows of additional investment capital to certain Latin American and Caribbean countries, was not approved.

Mr. Farrell said that action on the CBI had been delayed because the Social Security Reform Bill has to be ready by April 15 and Congress had been devoting its attention to this. He said that the CBI bill is set to come up before the Senate Finance Committee on April 13. He said the Secretary of State will lead the discussions along with a representative of the Treasury.

Mr. Farrell said that the fact that the Secretary of State was going to be handling the matter himself demonstrates the support of the President, Ronald Regan, for the CBI.

He said that each of the 80 new members of Congress had been contacted for their support for the CBI and each had been given an atlas on the Caribbean and a "complete legislative update." Mr. Farrell said that the "vast majority" of the Congressmen seemed to be in favour of the CBI.

However, Mr. Farrell noted that organised labour in the United States was still opposed to the CBI as it was felt that the trade concessions and the convention facility would take away jobs from U.S. workers and that it would lead to an exploitation of workers in the countries to benefit from the CBI. He said he did not believe that labour would "back off" of its stance of opposition to the CBI. He urged the United States PVOs to bring the importance of the approval of the remaining portions of the CBI to their Congressmen.

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Pace of development depends on involvement of women

Wed. 31/9/83 Daily
—Mrs. Tinsley *Gleaner*

Mrs. Sarah Tinsley, Director of the Agency for International Development Office on Women in Development (AID/WID), has expressed the view that development planners must realise that the pace of development depends on the degree to which women are involved in that development.

Mrs. Tinsley, who was addressing the conference of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel yesterday, said that AID remained committed to the development of women in its development projects throughout the world.

She made reference to the establishment of the WID office by legislation in the United States Congress in 1973 and said it was mandated to "integrate women in national economies" of the foreign countries which received AID assistance. She noted that the issue of women in development was essentially "economical".

AID, she said, considers as "wasteful and self-defeating" attempts to pursue policies of development without the inclusion of women. She said that she was advising AID's Director that AID's policies should discourage separate projects for women (except in a few cases such as in specialised training). She is instead advocating the review of AID projects to include women.

She said that the contribution of women to national economies must be appreciated and should be viewed from at least three positions: their contribution as producers of goods and services; the fact that 60% to 80% of all agricultural work in the less developed countries is done by women; and that they "influence the pace of national population growth."

Mrs. Tinsley said that the contribution of women to development would be enhanced if they had ac-

The conference also dedicated a special session yesterday afternoon to Women in Development. The conference, the first being held outside of the United States, ends tomorrow.

take note of the AID policy paper on Women and Development as it would affect the implementation of AID programmes.

Broadly speaking, the policy paper demonstrates how women in less developed countries (LDC) are to be integrated into AID programmes and "is meant to provide the policy framework and overall practical guidance for each sector and for the Agency (AID) as a whole in its efforts to incorporate women into the total developmental process."

The policy aims at:

- *Taking into account the actual and potential role of women in less developed countries,

- *Supporting LDC programmes and institutions where special efforts are required to reach women or where separate programmes and facilities are deemed necessary to address the needs of women,

- *Improving access of women to resources such as land, improved farming techniques, information and employment as a means of enhancing their productivity and contribution to their families and nations,

- *Supporting investments in human resource development which have particular implications for females in society,

- *Supporting the development of institutions and transfer of technology which facilitate improved access of technology and information to men and women,

- *Generally supporting programmes which enhance national programmes to integrate women and girls in development.



HEALTH MINISTRY'S PROJECTS DISCUSSED:Health Minister Dr Kenneth Baugh, (centre) stressing a point as he discussed the Ministry's projects with Mr Otto Reich, Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean, USAID and other representatives from USAID and

STERLING photo
'Project Hope' at the Ministry of Health, Caledonia Avenue yesterday. Others participating from left are Mr David Edwards, Director of Project Hope, Jamaica and Mr. John. T. Walsh, Vice President of Project Hope.

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US AID, maternal and child health

Dr. Julia Chang Bloch is the Assistant Administrator for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance in the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Food for Peace is one of the organizations which support programmes administered by private voluntary organizations registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) which ended its historic conference in Jamaica on March 10.

Dr. Bloch is responsible for AID's food programmes with voluntary organizations around the world. She works closely with ACVFA which has its secretariat in the offices of Food For Peace in Washington.

Dr. Bloch attended the conference and took part in its deliberations which were intended, among other things to indicate new approaches and policy directions to the US AID which provides funds for ACVFA projects throughout the world. It was the first time that she was visiting Jamaica, where she said she received a "wonderful reception" and met "fine people everywhere". FRANKLIN McKNIGHT of the Gleaner took the opportunity to talk to her about her work, the conference, food aid and her assessment of the Food For Peace project in Jamaica.

McKNIGHT: How many people benefit from Food for Peace projects around the world?

BLOCH: The aid we provide comes through the PL480 programme and we have a budget of \$1.5 billion dollars (this year). Jamaica is to receive \$20 million worth of food under very concessional terms this year. I give those figures because it is difficult to say how many people are benefitting under our programmes at any one time. But we estimate that since the programme started in 1954 we have helped about one hundred million people.

Tell us about the programmes in Jamaica. There are different types of programmes Jamaica is under Title I under which food, bought by the U.S. Government, is supplied to Jamaica on very concessional terms. The Jamaican government then sells the food on the local market and local proceeds are applied to development activities. We stress that this should be used in local development projects.

What is your assessment of how the local programme is going?

I went to the Ministry of Finance with a US AID staff member who is responsible for the PL480 programme here. We had some very interesting discussions and were told that the Jamaican government is making the best use of PL480. I was very impressed with the officer there (who explained the programme). However, we believe that there are many problems of implementation...

You mean problems arising from staff shortage or from conceptual difference.

Accountability, reporting what is happening. We believe that arising from further discussions which US AID mission re will pursue with Jamaican government

counterparts, we hope to have a resolution of these problems. I hope that my visit has helped to convey the understanding of Congressional concerns that PL480 aid should not create disincentives for local food production nor create dependency and (emphasise) that there is a tremendous amount of concern in the US government at the Congressional and Executive branch level that food reserves be used to promote agricultural development in Jamaica and enhance the nutrition and health of malnourished children.

From what you have seen is there any need for an expansion of the programme?

One issue which we are discussing with the Jamaican government is that food under the programme should really move through market channels. We do not like the movement through this state commodity organization...

No expansion until...

You mean the A.M.C.—or the Jamaica Commodity Trading Corporation (JCTC)?

That's it (JCTC) if it moves through a government commodity organization, there is always distortion in price. And we all know that farmers do not produce unless they can get fair returns. We are hoping that Jamaica moves towards the free market...

So there is to be no expansion in the programme?

The message which I left with your government is that it would be difficult to increase the aid without changes like those which I have mentioned. However, I have guarantees that the differences will be resolved.

To what part of the world does most of your aid go?

South Asia to countries such as Bangladesh and India. A lot goes to Egypt. We also give special attention to Africa. It is the only continent where per capita food production has been declining for the last 20 years.

Inefficient Africa

Why is this?

In part, I think, it is because of inefficient government policies. Africa also suffers severely from the vagaries of the weather. Many parts (of Africa) are very prone to drought. Also it has less infrastructure than any other region.

How do you respond to the view that food aid is often a great deterrent to the implementation of sensible food policies and in fact prevents self-sufficiency in food?

Although in the past food aid might have created such problems, under the Reagan administration we are making every effort to learn from our experiences. We intend to make the fullest possible development uses of PL480. In negotiating agreements with recipient countries we try



DR JULIA BLOCH

wonderful reception on first visit here

to ensure that the food we provide does not become a disincentive to production.

Another view is that food aid often ends up in the wrong hands...

You have to remember that we have more than one type of food aid programme. Under the Title II programme for example we also try to use PL480 food to help support and effect policies which will develop the agricultural and food sector in recipient countries. By law under Title II, a grant programme which is administered through voluntary agencies, 75% of the food has to go to countries which qualify for IDA assistance. That is these countries which have a per capita income of less than \$790. We have exceeded our quota, by giving 80% of the food to such countries...

Has anything in particular struck you from the conference? (which has just ended).

What I have learnt is that government agencies can play a larger role in the area of maternal and child health in helping poor people. The comments and testimony of participants in the conference is that voluntary agencies are very much rooted in the grass roots. We will be trying to expand the number of projects to help the US government improve food aid to the hungry. I would like to say that we had a wonderful reception. We met fine people everywhere. The meeting was very exciting. I am sure that representatives of the Private voluntary organizations are invited and will be encouraged to support the work of PVOs on projects here.

MEN about WOMEN

Women are the poetry of the world; in the same sense as the stars are the poetry of heaven.

HARGRAVES

THE WEEKEND GAM



March 20, 1983 THE SUNDAY GLEANER
Kingston, JA

4/10/83

The Sunday Gleaner

Except for the leading articles appearing in these two columns the matter published on this Page does not necessarily represent or reflect the opinion of 'The Sunday Gleaner'

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE

writer in the Washington Times, the paper of the Dr. Moon, has commented adversely on the meeting (March 6 to 10) of the Advisory Committee of the U.S. State Department on Foreign Aid held in Jamaica at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel.

The writer said it cost the U.S. taxpayers more than \$70,000 to send 38 Americans, including 15 government officials, who were "upset" that the conference was being held in Kingston, Jamaica at a time of tough budget cuts, escalating deficits and serious recession.

Mr. Lambro suggested that the visit was a junket and went on to say that though the Advisory Committee members served without pay, the expenses of the committee which include two staff members have cost U.S. taxpayers almost \$500,000 during the past five years. He added that those attending the conference would be staying at Kingston's Pegasus Hotel "an \$80-dollar a night per person resort whose travel brochure says it is comfortably nestled between the Blue Mountains and the sea, and that accommodation included a large pool, tennis court, squash and cricket, and it is an easy drive to Jamaica's famed beaches."

We agree that the conference was held in our lush Caribbean

island and in the relatively luxurious Jamaica Pegasus Hotel. But what is wrong with that? If there are angry USAID officials in Washington who were upset that the Committee was meeting in Jamaica, it may well be because they were not invited themselves. For if the conference had been held in Washington, more of them would have been able to go. It seems to us to be a kind of sour grapes attitude.

As far as we were concerned, the conference did more for the foreign aid image of the USA than several of the large grants given and announced with great fanfare; because the conference brought members of the private voluntary organizations of the United States — more than the 38 Americans referred to in the article — into direct contact with private voluntary organisations in Jamaica and in the Caribbean. And as far as a people-to-people project was concerned, it was more than worth it.

The Washington Times may consider sending Mr. Lambro to Jamaica for him to talk with the people who took part in the seminar; and then he may have another view on what he regarded as a waste of U.S. taxpayers' money; but which in our view was money well spent. For people-to-people discussions are far less patronising than hand-outs.

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Letters

Salvadoran democracy at work

Amid all the bad news from El Salvador, this past week has brought a major example of the good news that, indeed democracy in El Salvador is working. Never before in the long bloody history of that country have the poor peasants and workers had the right to political expression to redress social injustice.

That, precisely, is what happened on March 3 as Roberto D'Aubuisson and his supporter from the Salvadoran oligarchy were overwhelmingly defeated in their desire to abolish land reform by a vote of 36 to 24 in the Con-

stituent Assembly, extending the Land-to-the-Tiller law for a 10 month period.

The practically unnoticed story concerns the valiant effort of the Unidad Popular Democratica (UPD), an association of democratic urban and rural unions in El Salvador, to gather support and subsequent passage of the extension law.

In the press release which the UPD described the vote as a "triumph of the alliance between the workers and the peasants," they also served notice on the political parties. They stated: "The workers

in rural areas and in the cities have now a very clear idea as to who are their friends and who can help them. They also have a better knowledge of those who are contrary to the interests of the workers and the campesinos."

El Salvador has more than its share of problems. It is important, however, to emphasize that, despite all the reporting of misery and military operations, democracy may have a chance of survival as long as progressive democratic and free trade union forces such as the UPD are active.

William C. Doherty Jr.
Executive Director
American Institute for
Free Labor Development
Washington

AID's 'junket' was a working meeting

I have just returned from the Jamaica meeting of the U.S. Administration for International Development, (AID). When I read *The Washington Times'* March 11 column by Donald Lambro, "Caribbean junket to help the poor," I was shocked and amazed to read about what a luxurious time I had.

The hotel was commercial. I never saw a beach. All participants worked continuously.

I was there on behalf of the Port of Oakland, California, in order to make the Port of Kingston aware of

our Port Training Program. I am not a member of a voluntary organization or of AID. However, I was extremely impressed by the program and the people who put it on.

There is no substitute for, "on-site," meetings of local people, to assess needs. It absolutely cannot be done from Washington.

I applaud AID in its effort to promote international trade and world peace.

Gordon S. White
Program Director
Office of International
Training & Management
Port of Oakland
Oakland, Calif.

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ATTACHMENT IV: MEETING PARTICIPANTS

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U.S. AND CARIBBEAN PARTICIPANTS

Dr. Arden Almquist
Christian Medical Society
1616 Gateway Boulevard
Richardson, Texas 75080
(214) 783-8384

Dr. Pierre Armand
HAVA
106 Avenue Christopher
Port of Prince, Haiti, W.I.

Markham Ball/ACVFA
Wald, Harkrader, and Ross
1300 19th St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 828-1200

Shirley E. Barnes
Barnes Findley International
320 Central Park West
Suite 51
New York, NY 10025
(212) 683-3930

Margaret Bayldon
Hellen Keller International
15 West 16th St.
New York, NY 10011
(212) 620-2116

David Befus
Institute for International
Development
360 Maple Avenue West
Suite F
Vienna, VA 22180
(703) 281-5040

Dr. David Beverly
Christian Children's Fund
P.O. Box 26511
Richmond, VA 23261
(804) 644-4654

Enso Victor Bighinatti/ACVFA
American Red Cross
17th and D Sts., NW
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 737-8300

Denice Bracey
Caribbeana Council
2016 O St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 775-1136

Robert Bravo
Hobart Brothers Co.
600 West Main St.
Troy, Ohio 45373
(513) 339-6011

Arthur Brown
United Nations Development Program
One United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
(212) 906-5000

Ken E. Brown
CODEL, Inc.
79 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
(212) 685-2030

Dr. Toye Brown Byrd
Executive Director
ACVFA
Agency for International
Development
Department of State
Washington, DC 20523
(202) 235-2708

Dr. Alice Burnette/ACVFA
Howard University
2900 Van Ness St., NW
Washington, DC 20008
(202) 686-6606

Julian Chang Bloch
AID/AA, Food for Peace and
Voluntary Assistance
Agency for International
Development
Department of State
Washington, DC 20523
(202) 235-1800

Willie Campbell/ACVFA
Overseas Education Fund of
League of Women Voters
2101 L St., NW, Suite 916
Washington, DC 20037

H. G. Campbell
Seventh Day Adventist World
Service (SAWS)
6840 Eastern Avenue, NW
Washington, DC
(202) 722-6777

Rev. Robert Charlebois
Catholic Relief Services
1011 First Avenue
New York, NY 10022
(212) 838-4700

Anna Chennault/ACVFA
TAC International
1511 K St., NW
Washington, DC
(202) 347-0510

John Clark/ACVFA
American Gas Association
1515 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22209
(703) 841-8620

Bernard Confer
Church World Service
475 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-2257

Ted Connolly/ACVFA
Connolly Development Co.
Oakland, CA 94604
(415) 444-8858

John Costello
Hellen Keller International
15 West 16th St.
New York, NY 10011
(212) 620-2116

B. A. Countryman
La Leche League International
4140 E.75th St.
Indianapolis, IN 46250
(317) 849-4140

Secretary
Manuel Fernandez Cuellar
Belize National
Development Foundation

Ronald Davenport
Buchanan, Ingersoll, Rodewald,
Kyle & Buerger, P.C.
600 Grant - U.S. Steel Bldg.
56th Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
(412) 562-8973

Peter J. Davies
Meals for Millions/
Freedom From Hunger Foundation
815 Second Avenue
New York, NY 10017
(212) 986-4170

William Davis
USIA

Dr. Leroy Davis
Southern University and
A&M College
College of Agriculture
Baton Rouge, LA 70813
(504) 771-3660

Ray Day
c/o P.A.I.D.
2101 L St., NW
Suite 916
Washington, DC 20037

Dr. Paul Dean
Project Concern International
3550 Afton Rd.
P.O. Box 81123
San Diego, CA 92138
(619) 279-9690

Dr. Egbert deVries
3955 Bigelow Blvd.
Apt. 604
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Luis del Rio
Director
Inter-American Region
U.S. Peace Corps
306 Connecticut Ave., NW
8th Floor
Washington, DC 20526

Vivian Derryck
National Council of Negro Women
1819 H St., NW
Suite 900
Washington, DC 200036
(202) 223-8055

John Donnelly
Catholic Relief Services
1011 First Avenue
New York, NY 10022
(212) 838-4700

Reginald Dunn
Booker T. Washington Foundation
2000 K St., NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 857-4830

Richard W. Dye
Institute of International
Education
809 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
(212) 883-8497

David Edwards
Project Hope
6 Altamont Crescent
Kingston 5, Jamaica

J. Michael Farrell
Private Sector Coordinator
Caribbean Basin Initiative
Department of State
Washington, DC 20523

Enrique Fernandez
Solidarios
Apartado Postal 620
Santo Domingo
Republica Dominicana

J. J. Fransen
International Child Care
2155 Leanne Blvd.
Suite 228
Mississauga, Ontario L5K 2K8
(416) 823-8260

Dr. LaVern Freeh/ACVFA
Land O' Lakes, Inc.
P.O. Box 116
Minneapolis, MN 55440

Dr. Marie Davis Gadsden
ACVFA
4617 Blagden Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20011

Brenda Gatlin
North Carolina
State University

P.O. Box 5968
Raleigh, NC 27650
(919) 737-3201

Sara Guthrie Geers
International Institute of
Rural Reconstruction
1775 Broadway
New York, NY 10019
(212) 245-2680

Ray San Giovanni
2 Oxford Road
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.
(809) 929-4850

Bill Gschwend
CBI Coordinator
Peace Corps
Inter-American Region
806 Connecticut Avenue, NW
8th Floor
Washington, DC 20526

Fred Gregory
World Concern Dev. Organization
Box 33000
Seattle, WA 98133
(206) 546-7201

John Grant
Save The Children Federation
54 Wilton Rd.
Westport, CT 06880
(203) 226-7271

David Guyer
Save The Children Federation
54 Wilton Rd.
Westport, CT 06880
(203) 226-7271

Luke Hingson
Brother's Brother Foundation
824 Grandview Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15211
(412) 431-1600

Dean Hirsh
World Vision Relief
Organization
919 West Huntington
Moravia, CA 91016
(213) 357-7979

92

Harlan Hobgood
AID
Mission Director Haiti
141 Rue du Magasin de l'Etat
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Alfred Head
USIS
2 Oxford Road
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.
(809) 929-4850

Peth Hogan
ACVFA
Agency for International
Development
Department of State
Washington, DC 20523

Starr Huffman
National Association of
Social Workers
Council of International
Programs
665 Vernon Road
Columbus, OH
(614) 239-6715

William Hunter
Christian Medical Society
1614 Gateway Blvd.
Richardson, TX 75080

Ramiro Irabien
FOPRIDEH

Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Dr. Pessie Ison
University of South Alabama
College of Education
307 University Boulevard
Mobile, AL 36688
(205) 460-7102

Yvonne Johnson
AID
2 Oxford Road
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.
(809) 929-4850

Dr. Phillip Johnston
ACVFA
CARE
660 First Avenue
New York, NY 10016

(212) 686-3124

John Jones
AID
2 Oxford Road
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.
(809) 929-4850

Cheryl Jones
Creative Associates
3201 New Mexico Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20016

Dr. James Joseph/ACVFA
Council of Federations
8013 Snowpine Way
McLean, VA 22102

Mary Barden Keegan
ACVFA
822 Old Lake Road
Houston, TX 27011 77057
(713) 465-4440

Frank and Delores Kiehne
Private Agencies in
International Development
2101 L St., NW, Suite 916
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 822-8429

Dagnija Kreslins
U.S. Peace Corps
806 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20526

Gerald Kisner
U.S. Peace Corps
806 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20526

Robert Kocienda
Catholic Relief Service
1011 First Avenue
New York, NY 10022
(212) 838-4700

Charito Krurant
Creative Associates
3201 New Mexico Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20016

97

Arlene P. Lear
American CRT Federation, Inc.
817 Broadway
New York, NY
(212) 677-4400

Clen and Mildred Leet
Trickle Up Program
54 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10024
(212) 362-7958

John Levermore
Ewell, Finley & Partners, Inc.
National Association of
Black Consulting Engineers
6406 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20012
(202) 291-3550

Mary G. Little
Office of US Foreign
Disaster Assistance
Agency for International
Development
Department of State
Washington, DC 20523

Boyd Lowry
CODEL, Inc.
79 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
(212) 685-2030

Thomas Luche
FVA/PVC
Agency for International
Development
Department of State
Washington, DC 20523

Martha McCabe
Cooperative League of the U.S.A.
1828 L St., NW, Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 872-0550

Paul McLeary
Church World Service
475 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-2257

Mary McDonald/ACVFA
118 N. Clark St., Room 567
Chicago, IL 60602

(312) 443-4393

Thomas McKay
FVA/PVC Director
Agency for International
Development
Department of State
Washington, DC 20523

Robert McNulty
Partners for Livable Places
1429 21st St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 887-5990

Paul Maguire
Latin American & Caribbean Office
Agency for International
Development
Department of State
Washington, DC 20523
(202) 632-3009

Edward Marasciulo
Pan American Development
Foundation
1889 F St., NW
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 789-3969

Dr. Robert Marshall/ACVFA
Lutheran Theological Seminary
4201 No. Main St.
Columbia, SC 29203
(803) 786-9378

Andre Martinez
Winrock International
Route 3
Morrilton, ARK
(501) 727-5435

Roberta Matteis
2 Oxford Rd.
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.
(809) 929-4850

Vito Mazza
Hunger Relief and
Development Inc.
P.O. Box 9002
New Haven, CT 06532
(203) 566-8700

Harriet R. Michel
Witherspoon International
475 Riverside Drive
Room 1057
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-2125

Michael Miller
AFRICARE
1601 Connecticut Avenue, NW
6th Floor
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 469-3614

Nancy Miller
North Carolina State University
Office of International Programs
P.O. Box 5968
Raleigh, NC 27650
(919) 737-3201

William Moody
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10104

Frank Morris
Assistant Director AID
2 Oxford Road
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.
(809) 929-4850

James O. Morgan/ACVFA
World Neighbors
5116 N. Portland
Oklahoma City, OK 73112
(405) 946-3333

Ted Morse
Assistant Director
AID/Barbados
Gulf House, Broad St.
Bridgetown, Barbados

Ernest Murphy
Development Assistance Corp.
1415 11th St., NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 234-8842

David R. Netherton
1366 Broadway
Somerville, MA
(617) 578-3095

Robert Nicholas
Development Assistance Corp.
1415 11th St., NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 234-8842

Lawson Nurse
Caribbean Conference of Churches
P.O. Box 616
Fridgetown, Barbados
(809) 427-2681

Andrew Oerke
Partnership for Productivity
2442 18th St., NW
Washington, DC
(202) 483-0067

Richard O'ffill
Seventh Day Adventist
World Service (SDAWS)
6840 Eastern Avenue, NW
Washington, DC
(202) 722-6777

John P. Olinger
Bread for the World Education
6411 Chillum Pl. NW
Washington, DC 20012
(202) 722-4100

Milton Page
Witherspoon International
475 Riverside Drive
Room 1057
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-2125

Leon M. Parker
Inter-American Development
Foundation
1515 Wilson Blvd.
Rosslyn, VA

Lewis N. Peters
Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Dutch Windward Island
P.O. Box 454
Phillipsburg, St. Maarten
Netherland Antilles

James M. Pines
New Trans Century Foundation
1789 Columbia Road, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 328-4400

95

Ted Priftis
Cooperative Housing Federation
2501 M St., NW
Washington, DC
(202) 887-0700

Dr. William Prumensky
Catholic Relief Services
1011 First Avenue
New York, NY 10022
(212) 838-4700

Arthur Quinn
McMurrery & Pendergast/
Caribbeana Council
1575 I St., NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 682-2514

Robert Ransom
Goodwill Industries of America
9200 Wisconsin Avenue
Bethesda, MD
(301) 530-6500

Lewis Reade
AID Mission Director
2 Oxford Road
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.
(809) 929-4850

William S. Reese
Partners of the Americas
1424 K St., NW
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 628-3300

Otto Reich
AA/AID Latin American
and Caribbean Bureau
AID, Department of State
Washington, DC 20523

Gerald Ring
Food Source
1221 Anderson Drive
San Rafael, CA 94901

Raymond Robinson, Jr.
U.S. Department of Commerce
Caribbeana Council, Adviser
2016 O St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 775-1136

Gary Robinson
OIC International
240 West Tulthocken
Philadelphia, PA
(215) 978-2500

Robert Rourke
International Business Services
1090 Vermont Avenue
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 789-5200

Mike Rubino
Traverse, Inc.
2701 Conn. Ave., NW Apt. 401
Washington, DC
(202) 265-4064

Frederick Schieck
DAA/PPC
AID, Department of State
Washington, DC 20523

Phillip Schwab
AID Mission Director
Calle Nicholas Pensor &
Calle Leopoldo Navarro
Santo Domingo
Dominican Republic

Miriam Seltzer
University of Minnesota
Center Youth Development & Research
386 McNeal Hall
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 376-7624

Kenneth Smith
International Management &
Development Group
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 304
Washington, DC
(202) 638-5368

Sonja Sinclair
Caribbeana Council, Consultant
84 Hope Road, Apt. 10
Kingston 10, Jamaica, W.I.

John Sewell/ACVFA
Overseas Development Council
1717 Mass. Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 234-8701

John Shannon
Christian Medical Society
1616 Gateway Blvd.
Richardson, TX 75080
(214) 783-8384

Elise Smith
Overseas Education Fund
of League of Women
2101 L St., NW, Suite 916
Washington, DC 20037

Martin Sorokin/ACVFA
Watergate West
2700 Virginia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 333-0377

James M. Spiegelman
Caribbeana Council
2016 O St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 775-1136

Claire Starkey
Caribbeana Council
2016 O St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 775-1136

Arthur Stegmayer
Catholic Relief Services
1011 First Avenue
New York, NY 10022
(212) 838-4700

Norris Sydnor, Jr.
Booker T. Washington Foundation
2000 K St., NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 857-4830

Steven Stockmeyer/ACVFA
National Association of Broadcasters
1771 N St., NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20036

Wilhelmina Taylor
Newman and Hexmanson
1090 Vermont Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20005
(202) 789-5200

Arnold Thomas
Caribbean Association of
Industry & Commerce
P.O. Box 259
Barclay's Bank Building
Willey Plaza
St. Michael, Barbados

Nancy Truitt
U.S. Business Committee
on Jamaica
680 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10021

Julia Vadala Taft
Georgetown University/ACVFA
P.O. Box 227
Lorton, VA 22079

Sarah Tinsley
Director, Office of Women in
Development
AID, Department of State
Washington, DC 20523

Michaela Walsh/ACVFA
Women's World Banking
P.O. Box 1691
New York, NY 10017
(212) 759-9660

John Walsh
Project Hope
Millwood, VA 22646
(703) 837-2100

Don Weaver
Project Hope
Millwood, VA 22646
(703) 837-2100

Barry Wells
Peace Corps Director Jamaica
9 Musgraves Avenue
Kingston 10, Jamaica

Gerald West
Overseas Private Investment
Corporation (OPIC)
1129 20th St., NW
Washington, DC
(202) 653-2848

Cordon White
Port of Oakland
P.O. Box 2064
95 Jack London Square
Oakland, CA 94607

John Wiggins
Salvation Army World Service Office
1025 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC
(202) 833-5646

Ambassador Jean Wilkowski
VITA
1815 No. Lynn St., Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209
(703) 965-1171

E. Morgan Williams/ACVFA
Cooperative League of the USA
1828 L St. NW, Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 872-0550

Joan Williams
Joan Williams & Associates, Ltd/
Caribbeana Council
16 Fagley Park Rd.
Kingston 10, Jamaica, W.I.

Walker A. Williams
Caribbeana Council
2016 O St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 775-1136

Kate Wolford
Church World Services
Santo Domingo
Dominican Republic

Angeia Wright
OPA
AID, Department of State
Washington, DC 20523

Manuel Ylanan
Program for Appropriate
Technology in Health
130 Nickerson St.
Seattle, WA 98109
(206) 285-4599

Anos Zehr
International Child Care
10030 St. Joe Center Rd.

Ft. Wayne, Indiana 46815
(219) 749-8008

Margaret Zellers
108 Southport Woods Drive
Southport, CT 06490
(203) 255-4861

Fred Zimmerman
U.S. Food Grains Council
1575 Eye St., NW
Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 781-0789

JAMAICAN PARTICIPANTS

Eugene Aggerton
JOBS Project/Control Data
c/o Pruce Kennedy & Co., Ltd.
64 Harbor Street
Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

Nellie Amar
The Woman's Club
99 Old Hope Road
Kingston, Jamaica
(809) 927-6177

Honorable Errol Anderson
Minister of Youth and
Community Development
Government of Jamaica
Block 12, Ocean Blvd.
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.

Dr. Mathew Beaubron
Caribbean Federation for
Mental Health
22L Old Hoper 2
Kingston 5, Jamaica, W.I.
(809) 926-1444

Juanita Bernard
Girls' Brigade
2E Camp Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica, W.I.

Polly Brown
Jamaica National Investment
Promotion, Ltd.
15 Oxford Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica,

Ron Braun
Mennonite Central Committee
Kingston, Jamaica

Ruth Brown
Sister in Charge
Operation Friendship
15 Darling St.
Kingston, Jamaica

David E. Banks
c/o Ms. Gene Anderson
Jamaica Freight Shipping
Co., Ltd.
80-82 Second St. PO Box 167
Port Bustamante

Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.

Lady Gladys Bustamante
"Belleneita"
Irish Town
St. Andrew, Jamaica

H.G. Campbell
SAWS
P.O. Box 22
Mandeville

Don Carcierra, Director
Jamaica Programme
Catholic Relief Services - USCC
10-1/2 Emerald Rd.
Kingston 4, Jamaica

Richard Chambers
Scouts Association of Jamaica
2nd Camp Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica
(809) 926-7209

Rev. Robert Cuthbert
Secretary General
UNITAS
Box 500
Kingston 10, Jamaica

Hector Dietrich
Jamaica Cooperative
Credit Union League, Ltd.
2-22 Manhattan Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica

Henry Delores *
PVO Ltd.

Roli Degazon-Johnson *
Jamaica Western New York Partner

Rev. Webster Edwards
Operation Friendship
15 Darling St.
Kingston, Jamaica

Al Folkes
St. John Ambulance
2E Camp Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica
(809) 926-7656

Kingston 5, Jamaica

Sgt. Basil A. Grant
Clifton Vocational Skills
Training Project
52 Mannings Hill Rd.
Kingston 8, Jamaica

Adolph Green
Private Sector Organization
of Jamaica (PSOJ)
14 Hope Road
Kingston 10, Jamaica

Lloyd Hunter
Partners of the Americas
2 A Ruthben Rd.
Kingston, Jamaica
(809) 0920-3340

Honorable Ronald Irvine
Minister-without-Portfolio
Office of the Prime Minister
1 Devon Road
Kingston, Jamaica

Neville James
Private Sector Organization
of Jamaica (PSOJ)
14 Hope Road
Kingston 10, Jamaica

Ken James
Jamaica Information Service
President, Jamaica American Society
58 A. Halfway Tree Rd.
Kingston, Jamaica
(809) 926-7686

Faith Jumpp
Canadian Save The Children Fund
2B Camp Road
P.O. Box 350
Kingston 5, Jamaica
(809) 926-8696

Kingston 4, Jamaica

Mavis I. Lewellyn
Hyacinth Lightbourne
Memorial Association
Ministry of Health Annex
35 North Street
Kingston, Jamaica
(809) 922-7058

Dr. Richard Lowe
Jamaica National Investment
Promotion, Ltd.
15 Oxford Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica

Peter Nais *
Immaculate Conception
High School

H. McD Messam *
International Goodwill Assoc.

Lucille Morrison *
International Goodwill Assoc.

Gerald Leo McLaughlin *
Centre of Concern

Bishop Donald Ming *
African Methodist
Episcopal Church

Karl McDonnough
VOUCH
1 National Heroes Circle
P.O. Box 112
Kingston, Jamaica

Joyce Moore
Girls Town Maxfield Avenue
Kingston 13, Jamaica
(809) 926-7113

(BA)

Joyce Moore
Girls' Town
89 Maxfield Avenue
Kingston 13, Jamaica
(809) 926-7113

Dr. Keith Mc Kenzie
The Bustamante Hospital
for Children
Arthur Wint Drive
Kingston 5, Jamaica

Corrine McLarty
Managing Director
Jamaica National Investments
Promotion
15 Oxford Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica

Franklin McDonald
Office of Disaster Preparedness
and Emergency Relief
Office of the Prime Minister
2A Devon Road
Kingston 10, Jamaica

Edward Miller
Ministry of Social Security
Permanent Secretary
14 National Heroes Circle
Kingston 4, Jamaica

Ross Murray
Ministry of Education
Government of Jamaica
2 Caenwood Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica

Sheila Nicholson
VOUCH
1 National Heroes Circle
P.O. BOX 112
Kingston, Jamaica

Claudette Parris
National Children's Home
and the Glaspole Child
Care Training Centre
Kingston, Jamaica

Lady Phillips
Jamaica Cancer Society
16 Lady Musgrave Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica

Lucian Rattray
The Port Authority of Jamaica
15-17 Duke St.
Kingston, Jamaica

Bruce Pickands
Grace Kennedy Co./
Jamaica-America Medical Assoc.
14 Hope Rd.
Kingston 10, Jamaica

Elsie Sayle
Executive Director
The Council of Voluntary
Society Services (CVSS)
1 Musgrave Avenue
Kingston 10, Jamaica

Alty Sasso
Cheshire Villa
c/o Mona Rehabilitation Centre
Kingston 7, Jamaica

Sonja Sinclair
Consultant
The Caribbeana Council
84 Hope Road
Apt. 10
Kingston 10, Jamaica

Stephanie Smith *
JACLD

Trixie Somerville
Jamaica Association for
Mental Health

George Stephenson
Small Business Association
of Jamaica
2 Trafalger Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica

A.B. Stone
Small Business Marketing Agency
86 East Street
Kingston, Jamaica

Selina Tapper
Caribbean Conference of Churches
P.O. Box 527
Kingston 10, Jamaica

Michael Thompson *
CO-OP College

Brother Thomas *
St. John Bosco

Kingston, Jamaica
(809) 922-2791

Rev. I. E. Thompson *
Bethel United

Hector Wynter, Editor
The Gleaner Co.
7 North St.
P.O. Box 40
Kingston, Jamaica

Kamla Tolan
Ministry of Social Security
14 National Heroes Circle
Kingston 4, Jamaica

Justin Vincent
National Development Foundation
2 Trafalger Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica

* The addresses we have for these organizations are incomplete; in order to reach these persons, please contact either Elsie Sayle at the Council of Voluntary Social Services (address listed) or Yvonne Johnson at the USAID Mission/Jamaica.

Mavis Watts
Jamaica Federation of Women
74 Arnold Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica

Aubrey Webson *
Caribbean Council for the Blind

Danny Williams
National Development Foundation
2 Trafalger Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica

Joan Williams
Joan Williams & Associates
16 Hagley Park Road
Kingston 10, Jamaica

Wilbert Williams
Jamaica Society for
the Blind, Ltd.
8 Central Avenue
Kingston 4, Jamaica

Lester Woolery
Ministry of Health
c/o JAMAC
14 Hope Road
Kingston 10, Jamaica

R. Anthony Wong
Combined Disabilities
Association, Ltd.
P.O. Box 92
Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica

Robert Work
Institute of Cultural Affairs
Roper Center - 1B North St.

102